The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,884—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 26, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ....2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines............Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 29th July, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 27th July, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on SATURDAY, 31st July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

N B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wine.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	[illegible]	220		80	
Port Said	380	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand, about	31st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2100	300	R. Collin „	6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril „	21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw „	6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P. Nominal.	
S. S. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 14th Aug.
S. S. MACEDONIA	A. C. McFee	2272	486	„ 28th Aug.
S. S. SIDONIAN	———	1235	203	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2245	424	„ „
S. S. INDIA	Geo A. Read.	2289	500	„ „
S. S. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison.	3060	400	„ „
S. S. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	424	„ „

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to	New York	Rs 600
„	Liverpool	„ 500
„ „	Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ „	Naples	„ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st July.
(s) DECCAN	34·9	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. N. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	G. Scrivener	28th do.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	4th Sept
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	11th do.
(s) KAISAR-I-HIND	4·23	700	R. Methven	18th do.
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	25th do.
(s) POONAH	3130	550	C. G. Perrins	2nd Oct.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	30th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	13th August.
NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th do.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	13th August
SIAM	3026	500	A. M. Adamson	27th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th March 1880.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY EMPORIUM OF THE KIND IN INDIA.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

M. H. MAJU & Co. have received on the 14th instant, at their Emporium, a large Consignment of New Season Crop TEA of 1880 from the celebrated and well known "Monsimbul" Garden in Kangra Valley. These Teas are pronounced to be the best in India, of excellent flavour, warranted pure and unadulterated.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs. 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy Labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our two Stamps on two sides.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
M. H. MAJU & CO.
(M. H. Maju, late partner Morton & Co),
Elphinstone Circle, No. 4, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 cases grey dhoties.
5 „ prints.
1 chronometer by Joseph Sewill, Liverpool.
25 boxes sparkling hock.

An invoice of double and single black, green, and blue gilt and flower-painted iron bedsteads.

On account and at the risk of Kessow Assaram, ex s. s. India, M 443/445—3 bales T Red Twist.

By order of the Administrator-General, a few articles of jewellery, the property of the late Mrs. Riley, comprising rings set with pearls and stones, gold and silver brooches, breast pins, jet jewellery, spectacles, eyeglass, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. G. D. Henry, comprising chest of drawers, easy and revolving chair, box of crocket, Clarke's patent food warmer, standard lamps, &c.

On account and at the risk of Fydally Abdoolally—

F A—1/8—8 packages envelopes and curling papers, ex s.s. Vortigern.

F A—1/2 2 casks iron padlocks ex s s. Plantain.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Cader Abdool Hoossain—Paint and copal varnish

On account and at the risk of Hajee Vully Hajee Khamissa—Haberdashery and ball thread.

On account and at the risk of Soojaoodeen Noordeen—2 cases slate nails, ex s.s. Rydall Hill.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass bhagia.

B 217 Superior First Class Teak Squares.
B B L 73 „ „ „
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 33, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office chowkey, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, &c. the property of Captain F. Stokes, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles Corps.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th July, 1880.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHEAP INDIAN RATES.

THIS old established Company by cheap and careful management is enabled safely to charge lower rates of premium than other Indian Insurance Companies. Send for Comparative Statement showing rate of premium charged by other Indian Offices.

After paying all expenses, claims on policies, dividends, and every other charge, a net profit of £18,588-8-8 was realized for the year 1878. This has been invested and added to the reserve fund.

Every kind of Insurance business transacted.

Full particulars given on application to the Agents of the Company.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, Bombay.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL !!!

BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.

120° FIRE TEST.

Guaranteed not to flash under 100° Fahrenheit,
Price Rs. 4-6.

Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.

Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to

WALLACE & Co.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

First, White, the finest Crystal	10 lb. Bag	Rs. 2	0	per Bag
„ „ „	40 „	„ 7	12	„
Second, White, Small White	10 „	„ 1	14	„
„ „ „	40 „	„ 7	5	„
Grainy, Yellow, Pale Yellow	10 „	„ 1	12	„
„ „ „	40 „	„ 6	8	„

These pure Sugars are in Patent Water-proof Bags.

No orders executed unless accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.

26, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

THE COMPANY supplies all kinds of SAWN SCANTLINGS and CARPENTRY work in TEAK, PINE, and JUNGLE WOOD, and executes orders for Scantlings for BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, RAILWAY and other WAGONS.

DOORS and WINDOWS of any design made to order, either by hand or machinery.

The sawing being all done by MACHINERY, is accurate to dimensions, and a great saving is thus effected in Carpentry.

The Company has at all times on hand a large stock of first-class TEAK, PINE and JUNGLE WOOD LOGS, SCANTLINGS, and BOARDS, BABOOLWOOD for Carts and well-seasoned BLACKWOOD in log for furniture.

RAILWAY KEYS and BRAKE BLOCKS made to any pattern by machinery.

Estimates given for all kinds of wood work. Apply to the manager at the Works, Tank Bunder, or to

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th November 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. GULF OF SUEZ, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LONDON, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS WITHOUT DELAY from the Prince's Dock.

MELVILLE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th July 1880. Agents.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 2nd August, at 6. P.M.

C. YOUNG,
R. S. CAMPBELL, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 24th July 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late WILLIAM HENRY JARVIS, in the business of the APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOMS, formerly carried on under the name of GREEN and JARVIS, having CEASED, the said business will henceforth be carried on by me, the undersigned, and in my name alone.

W. B. GREEN,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Bombay, 24th July 1880.

NOTICE.—The following PACKAGES were landed in excess ex S. S. VORTIGERN, arrived from London, on 6th March last, viz. :—

A G in diamond—7 Drums Steel.
D S in diamond—1 Case Glass.
R. M. & Co.—1 Case Candles.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the said Packages are claimed and satisfactory proof of Ownership given within SEVEN DAYS from THIS DATE, they will BE SOLD to defray expenses.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, S. S. Vortigern.

Bombay, 26th July 1880.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned will RECEIVE APPLICATIONS up to 31st instant from persons desirous of serving this Company as MILL MUCCADUMS, stating the terms on which they will agree to do the work ordinarily appertaining to Mill Muccadumship.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any application.

For particulars apply to

K. R. CAMA,
Acting Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 20th July 1880.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDER FOR FARMING CHAWLS AND SHOPS AT COLABA.

THE Undersigned will RECEIVE TENDERS up to 31st instant from persons desiring to FARM the RENTS of the Company's CHAWLS and SHOPS situate at Lower Colaba.

K. R. CAMA,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, Bruce Lane, 20th July 1880.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TO ARRIVE BY THE NEXT MAIL.

SUMMER number of GRAPHIC. It contains Life of H. M. the Queen, written by Mrs. Oliphant, also a Coloured Plate containing group of the Royal Family.

Orders now Registered.
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the month of August next to the ELECTION of a TAGORE LAW PROFESSOR for such term as the Senate may approve.

The Salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 31st July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Senate House, 17th July 1880. Registrar.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THAKER BHIMJEE ROWJEE, of Bombay, has agreed to PURCHASE from Mr. NARAYEN MOROJEE, of Bombay, the property hereinafter described. PERSONS having or CLAIMING any interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, at their Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, in default whereof the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived. All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Kalbadavie road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, which said land contains by admeasurement 1,780 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 254, and new No 1,813, and which said messuages are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Nos. 37, 38, 39 and 40 respectively, all which said premises are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Trimbuck Raghoba Sett, on or towards the west by the Kalbadavie Road, on or towards the north by the property of Wassoodew Poorshotumjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhavanishanker Bapoo Josey—Dated this 23rd day of July 1880.

ARDESIR AND HORMUSJEE,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ABDOOL ALLY NOORBHAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, has contracted to PURCHASE from Borah SHAIK ALLY CAYUMALLY, also of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, the immoveable property mentioned below. ANY and ALL PERSON or PERSONS having or CLAIMING any right, title, or interest, in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise is and are required to make the same known to the undersigned at his office in Meadow Street, No. 33, Fort, in the City of Bombay, WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house, tenement, hereditament, and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Bhoosarie Molla or Balloo Sarung Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, admeasuring (233 3-9) two hundred and thirty-three and three-ninths square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and assessed under assessment No. 4, and under Fuzendaree No. 38, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the Bhoosarie Molla or Balloo Sarung Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property formerly of Arab Ally bin Hoosein Oorojan, and now of Bai Ajani Rahimabai, and on the south by the property formerly of Meeya Abdool Karim bin Meeya Abdool Ally Nurmawalla, and now of Hora Allibhai Baboojee, and which the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Shaik Ally Cayumally and his tenants.—Dated this 23rd day of July 1880.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., (Ltd.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG, CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000		per 100	
No 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3	8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3	4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28	„ 3	0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2	8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100	
No 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2	8
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2	4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2	0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2	0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1	12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100	
No 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2	4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2	0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1	12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100	
No 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2	0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1	12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
J. NEUBERG'S

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER and COMPANY are periodically in receipt of large supplies from the leading English Houses who manufacture the goods, in accordance with TREACHER & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

GYMKHANA AND OUTDOOR GAMES.

BADMINTON KIT.

	Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Complete Sets	45	0
Jefferies Bats ......each	7	0
India Rubber Balls......doz. Rs. 3 4 to	4	4
Nets of colored card ......each	5	4
„ with poles, &c., complete	12	0
Shuttlecocks ......doz. Rs. 3 0 to	4	8
Do. with I. R. Bottoms ......each	0	14

BOXING GLOVES.

Buckskin and Chamois, horse hair stuffed, set of four	9	0

CRICKET KIT.

Balls, Boys', strongly Sewn ...Re. 1 4 to	2	0
„ Double seamed ......each	3	8
„ Treble seamed ...... „	4	4
Bats, Boys' ......Rs. 2 0 to	4	0
„ Match for practice......each	5	8
„ „ best selected ...... „	7	0
„ Single Cane ...... „	8	8
„ Double Cane ...... „	10	0
„ Treble Cane ...... „	11	0
„ All Cane ...... „	12	0
„ Presentation ...... „	16	0
Batting Gloves ......pair	5	8
Leg Guards, Chamois ...... „	6	8
„ „ Buckskin ...... „	7	8
Measuring Tapes, 66 feet......each	5	12
Nets for long stopping ...... „	12	8
Scoring Books ......Rs. 2 4 to	5	8
Shoes fitted with Spikes	11	0
Stumps, plain Ash ......set	4	8
„ with Brass Ferrules ...... „	7	0
„ „ and iron points ...... „	8	0
Wicket-keeping Gauntlets ......pair	6	8
Lilywhite's Guide	0	12

DUMB BELLS.

Leather covered, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 lbs. per pair ......lb.	0	5

FENCING KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Gloves ......pair	3	0
Hand Guards, wicker basket ...... „	1	4
„ „ Buffalo ...... „	4	8
Masks, best Wire......pair Rs. 5 8 to	7	8
Single Sticks, English ......pair	1	0
Jackets and Lounging Pads		

FIVES.

Bats ......each	2	4
Balls ......doz.	4	0

FISHING KIT.

Flies, artificial ......doz. Rs. 1 12 to	2	12
Floats ......each „ 0 6 „	0	14
Gimp Traces ...... „ „ 0 10 „	0	12
Gut, Trout......hank	2	4
„ Salmon ...... „	9	0
„ Casting Lines ......each Rs. 0 12 to	2	0
„ Traces ...... „ „ 0 12 to	1	12

FISHING KIT—*Continued.*

	Cash prices. Rs.	a
Hooks Limerick......dozen Rs. 0 4 to	0	6
„ Strong Treble ...... „ „ 2 4 to	3	0
Hooks on Gimp...... „ „ 1 4 to	2	12
„ „ Gut...... „ „ 1 0 to	2	0
Lead Twine ......bundle	1	2
Lines, Plaited Silk, Plaited Silk Waterproofed, and Twisted Silk and Hair, in 60, 80 and 100 yard lengths		
Lines Manchester Cotton Twine Company's, 60 yard lengths	2	0
Do. do. Water-proofed......	2	8
Minnows, Phantom......each Rs. 2 0 to	2	8
Reels, Brass, with secret checks ...... „ „ 5 0 to	7	8
Rods, varying kinds and prices „ 14 0 to	32	0
Spoon Baits ......each Re. 1 4 to	1	12

FOOTBALL.

Balls, with specially dressed hide leather ......Rs. 6 0 to	8	8
Spare Rubber insides...... „ 2 4 to	3	8

GOLF.

Balls......doz.	10	8
Cleeks and Irons......each	4	8
Play Clubs and Putters ...... „	3	8
Spoons, long, middle and short...... „	3	8

HORIZONTAL BARS.

The "Regimental," specially adapted for Military Gymnasia, with a one inch Steel Core running through its centre, complete with iron stays and screws ...	100	0

LAWN TENNIS.

Complete Sets	54	0
Balls, India Rubber......doz. Rs. 3 4 to	4	4
„ Flannel Covered ...... „ 8 0 „	10	0
„ Canvas Covered ......doz.	8	0
Bats, English, Ladies ......each	5	4
„ „ Gents...... „	6	12
Nets complete......	9	0

POLO.

Canes with ashwood heads ......each	2	4
„ „ box wood „ ...... „	3	0
Balls......doz.	6	0

QUOITS.

4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, lbs. per pair.

Steel ......pound	1	0
Galvanised Iron...... „	1	2
Brass ...... „	1	12

pins charged extra.

RACKETS.

Jefferies' Bats, ash handled......each	11	0
„ „ cane handled...... „	14	0
„ Balls......doz. Re. 1-8 gross	16	0
Presses......each	9	8
Shoes......pair	10	8
Strings ......Set of three	3	8

SWIMMING BELTS.

Cork, canvas covered ......Rs. 4 8 and	5	0

PARLOUR AND INDOOR GAMES.

BILLIARD KIT.

	Rs.	a.
Balls, best African Ivory set Rs. 27 0 to	54	0
„ „ „ Pool......	130	0
„ „ „ Pyramid......	175	0
Cloth, finest West of England for full sized Table and Cushions	100	0
Cues, plain ash and fancy inlaid		
Cue cement ......bottle	0	12
Cue Tips......hundred	3	8
Cue Tip fasteners ......each	3	0
Pockets, strongest cord, ...set of six	6	4
Marking Boards, Pool Boxes, Rules, &c.		

BEZIQUE.

Sets for two players......Rs. 1 8 to	15	0
„ „ four „ ...... „ 3 0 to	20	0

CRIBBAGE.

Boards Straight and triangular.Re. 1 8 to	2	0
Boxes for one and two packs of cards ......Rs. 1 12 and	2	4
"Our Mutual Friend" cases ...Rs. 2 4 to	4	0

DICE.

Best Ivory, ...set of three	1	0
Red Leather Cups ......pair	1	2

DOMINOES.

Double Sixes......set Rs. 1 8 and	3	0
Double Nines...... „ „ 2 4 „	4	0

PLAYING CARDS.

Assorted colours and patterns in large variety.

Third Harrys......pack	0	10
Figured Harrys...... „	1	2
Gold Harrys ...... „	1	4
Club House Moguls...... „	1	4
Extra-figured Moguls ...... „	1	8
Palace Moguls ...... „	1	12
Palace Gold Moguls...... „	2	0

PLAYING CARDS—*Continued.*

	Rs.	a.
American "Squeezers" ......pack	1	8
Do. with Gilt Edges...... „	1	12

A reduction in price by the dozen packs.

DRAUGHTS.

Leather covered Boards......Rs. 3 8 to	5	8
Ebony and Boxwood men sets „ 1 4 „	1	12

RACE GAME.

Boards with men, &c.	7	0

CHESS.

Leather covered Boards ......Rs. 3 8 to	4	8
Ebony and Boxwood men...... „ 3 4 „	4	12
Mahogany Travelling Boards... „ 8 0 „	12	0
"B. C. D." Boards	9	0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

Compendium	30	0
Cabinet with drawer	40	0
Royal Cabinet with wings	60	0
Multiludes	34	0
Combination set of Parlour Games for Children	22	8

GO-BANG.

Sets complete ......Rs. 4 8 to	7	0
Planchette Boards	5	4
Pope Joan Boards......	5	0

WHIST MARKERS.

Cavendish...... pair	3	8
Camden ...... „	3	8

Treatises and Guides on Whist.

BACKGAMMON.

Book-form Boards	5	8
Do. with men and dice	7	0

Detailed Illustrated Catalogues gratis on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SEASONABLE.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood. To regard any imported nostrum as superior to it is an utter delusion. An enormous consumption extending daily, and an experience exceeding twenty-five years, prove its medicinal excellence. Good condition always guaranteed.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

A DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

BY APPOINTMENT.

JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to the National Bank).

Ladies' Fans.
Smelling Bottles
and
Vinaigrettes.
Gold Chains
and
Charms.
Gem Rings.
Card Cases
and
Pencil Cases.

MILITARY FIELD GLASSES.

With powerful Rock Crystal Lenses and adjusting Screw for Field, Theatre, or Marine, in White Leather Sling Case, priced Rs. 58, 61, and 70.

THE "TANTALUS."
SPIRIT OR PERFUME STAND.

This elegant Novelty is a patented invention, admirably adapted for use in this country. The metal bar across the top is locked by a SPRING BRAMAH LOCK, thus securing the contents of the BOTTLES, when unlocked it may be moved aside and the DECANTERS rendered available. HAMILTON & Co., have them in stock of various sizes, some of BRIGHT NICKEL AND GILT, others in BRITISH OAK AND GILT. In all cases the DECANTERS are richly cut FLINT GLASS. Priced Rs. 105, 150, 155, 210, according to size.

Gents'
Signet
and
Gem Rings.
Sleeve Links
and
Solitaires.
Studs
and
Buttons.
Scarf Pins
and
Rings.

July 16th, 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOW READY.
A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

THE Company's importation of this Wine remains unequalled at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13-0.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

UNSWEETENED GIN.

Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY IS DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In Tins ½ lb. 12 As., ½ lb. Re. 1-8, 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS,
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, Furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PEARS! PEARS! PEARS!—The first ever IMPORTED into BOMBAY. Most delicious FRUIT for STEWING or PRESERVING. Rs. 14 per hundred, or Rs. 2 per dozen. As the consignment is limited, orders, accompanied by Cash, should be sent immediately to H. HAMILTON & Co., Provisioners, Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—This HOTEL is by far the best I have been in in India.
S. M. SCHNEIDER, Lieut., A. D. C.

CASSIPORE SUGAR WORKS.—The price of 40 lbs. GRAINY YELLOW SUGAR has been REDUCED to Rs. 6-8.

THE MONTHLY MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING will be HELD at the Dean Lane Hall, Fort, THIS EVENING at 6 P.M.

A BILLIARD HANDICAP at the WAVERLEY BILLIARD ROOMS will be commenced at 9 p. m. THIS EVENING. ADMISSION—FREE.

FOR SALE, a SECOND-HAND SAW BENCH, very cheap. Apply at 4, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort.

WANTED, a COMPETENT FOREMAN BOILER MAKER, EUROPEAN. Applicant must be of steady habits. Apply by letter only, to Messrs. RICHARDSON & Co., Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER and MISTRESS for the Kurrachee Grammar School. Joint Salary Rs. 250 per mensem with furnished quarters. Accommodation (unfurnished) for 40 boarders in the School Buildings. Apply on or before August 15th to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Kurrachee.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 16-8 per dozen qts. and Rs. 18-8 per two doz. pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

INDIA-RUBBER Waterproof Billiard Covers, guaranteed to keep the Billiard Table dry and free from damage during the monsoon, can be had John Roberts & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-3.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, Otto Monsted Brand, just received. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES require a SUPERINTENDENT for PRINCE'S DOCK. Salary Rs. 800 per mensem with free house at the Dock.

Applications stating experience and copies of Testimonials should be sent to the Secretary not later than 29th instant.

By Order of the Trustees.

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 16th July 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MANECKJEE HORMASJEE PAGREEWALLA has contracted to SELL to COWASJEE FRAMJEE SETTNA, firstly, all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground, together with a dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement twenty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 280, 280, 28·, 281, and 283, situate at Matoonga, in the district of Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie in Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by a public passage or gowan, on or towards the west partly by the property of Moosajee Dossajee and others, and partly by the Roman Catholic cemetery, on or towards the north by the property of Toolseydass Varjdass, and on or towards the south by the property of Baloo Siva Govind and others; and secondly, all that piece or parcel of Toca vacant Land or Ground, containing by admeasurement nine hundred and eighty square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 60, situate at Matoonga, in the district of Mahim, and in the registration sub-district of Mandvie in Bombay, and is bounded on the east partly by the property of Gunnoo Madhoo Gowan and partly by the property of Anton Joao Barreto, and on the west, north and south by the public passage or gowan aforesaid, both which pieces of land and premises hereinabove described are collectively assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 81, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Luxmon Malee. ALL PERSONS having any claim in or to the said premises or either of them by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof at his Office, No. 22, Church Gate Street, within the Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay this 17th day of July 1880.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

A 3 H. P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and VERTICAL BOILER in perfect working order. The boiler is almost new, being imported in 1878. The above are to be disposed of to make room for a larger engine. Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette.*

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of COTTON WASTE from the above Mill for one year from October next. For further particulars apply to

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July 1880.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 12th to MONDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th July 1880.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 26th instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 30th June 1880.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th July 1880.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh consignment of English and French LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES of every description, or made to measure by an experienced French Boot-maker. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Rampart Row.

FIRE INSURANCE.

REDUCED RATES are now quoted for Insurances on BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, SHOPS, WAREHOUSES, and on MERCHANDISE of every description.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

28th June, 1880.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1880, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1880.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1880.

NOTICE.

JOHN DIXON, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN DIXON, deceased, European inhabitant, Surveyor of Shipping and Lloyd's Surveyor, who died on the 23rd day of May, 1880, and PROBATE of whose will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES THORBURN, Esq., a partner in the Firm of Sir Charles Forbes & Co. in Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Will of the deceased, are required on or before the 1st day of September next to send to the said James Thorburn at Bombay the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. Immediately after the said last mentioned date the said Executor will DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said Executor, shall have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 17th day of July 1880.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors for the Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NARAYEN JANARDHUNJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to MORTGAGE to THUCKER SEERJEE HEMRAJ, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the immoveable property mentioned below. ANY and ALL PERSON or PERSONS having or CLAIMING any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise, is and are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, in the City of Bombay, WITHIN EIGHT DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the said mortgage will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate at Balajee Samshett Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the city of Bombay, fronting towards the south of the said Balajee Samshett Street, and bounded on the east by the house of Dhurrumsey Khimjee, on or towards the west by the house of Damodhur Mohunjee Bhukta, on or towards the north by the said Balajee Samshett Street, and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and which premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narayen Janardhunjee, and contains by admeasurement 808 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 21, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 523, and by the New Survey No. 1911.—Dated this 19th day of July 1880

HORE, CONROY, and BROWN,
Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors having in pursuance of the authority in that behalf given to them by the Special Resolutions passed and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Shareholders held respectively on the 4th and 22nd October, 1879, purchased for the Company the property of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, in Liquidation, and the reversion in the land leased to the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, from the New Colaba Company, Limited, and having resolved to issue 8,600 new shares of Rs. 125 each, have now to offer to the Shareholders of the Company out of such New Shares two New Shares of Rs. 125 each for every Old Share of Rs. 625 now held by them in the Company.

Shareholders are requested to apply for the New Shares to which they are entitled on or before the 2nd August next, at the same time paying the amount of the First Call thereon which is fixed at Rs. 65 per each New Share of Rs. 125.

Such New Shares as shall not be taken up by the Shareholders entitled thereto on or before the 2nd August next, will be disposed of by the Directors in accordance with the power and authority vested in them by Resolution No. 2 of the Special Resolutions above referred to.

If any Shareholder shall pay the amount of the Call before the 2nd August next, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed to him from the date of payment up to the 2nd August.

Holders of New Shares will be entitled to Dividends thereon calculated as a percentage upon the amount of Calls paid by them respectively on their Shares, from the respective dates fixed for payments of such Calls up to the date of making up the Profit and Loss Account.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when PAYING the amount of the First Call.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Bombay, 17th July 1880. Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 477 of 1878.

MEHRBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, Widow and Administratrix of RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE MONEYBAG, otherwise called RUSTOMJEE CURSETJEE MUNIBECK, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, residing in a house assessed under No 59, situate at Syed Abdool Rahimon Street, without the Fort of Bombay..................Plaintiff.

vs.

MEHRBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, Widow of FRAMJEE NOWROJEE DAVUR, residing in a house assessed under No. 72, situate at Khetwady Main Road, without the Fort of Bombay and CASSEELALL MEETHALALL, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in a house assessed under No. —, situate at Kalbadavie Road, without the Fort of Bombay..................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the Eighth day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-eight, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esq., Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the eleventh day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mehrbai, widow of Rustomjee Cursetjee Money-bag, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and Casseelall Meethalall, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Khetwady Back Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, and described in the title deeds relating to the property as containing 1,319 and 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, but by recent admeasurement found to contain 1,[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, formerly under Nos. 2,007 and 2,008, and now under No. 9,224, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 195, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the said Khetwady Back Road, on or towards the south by the property of the said Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and which is Lot 2, hereinafter described, on or towards the east partly by the property formerly belonging to Hormusjee Maneckjee Damkawalla and now belonging to Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, and partly by the property of Pestonjee Bomanjee Vaeed and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo, and on or towards the west by the Khetwady 13th Cross Lane, which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Mehrbai, widow of Rustomjee Cursetjee Money-bag, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and Casseelall Meethalall, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, stable and out houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Khetwady Main Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the island of Bombay, and described in the title deeds relating to this property as containing by admeasurement 1,2[illegible] 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, but by recent admeasurement found to contain 1,[illegible] square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under Nos. 2,007 and 2,008, and now under No. 9,224 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1[illegible], and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the property of the said Mehrbai, widow of Framjee Nowrojee Davur, and which is Lot 1 hereinbefore described, on or towards the south by the said Khetwady Main Road, on or towards the east by the property of Pestonjee Bomanjee Vaeed and Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo, and on or towards the west by the Khetwady 13th Cross Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Reverend Mr. Stothert.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner and at the Office of Messrs. PRESCOT and WINTE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this [illegible] day of June 1880.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 24.

REUTER's telegrams of yesterday still quote Consols at 98¼ and French Rentes at Frcs. 119¾. In Indian Government Securities Fours are still quoted at 81, but Fours-and-a-half were ½ lower and quoted at 87¾. Coffee was unchanged at 91s. per cwt. for Mid Plantation Ceylon and 61s. 6d. per cwt. for Good Ordinary Native, and Ceylon and Cochin Cocoanut Oil at £32 and £36 per ton respectively. The market for Linseed was quiet at 49s. 6d. per quarter to arrive via Canal and 48s. 9d. via Cape.

Among Indian Exchange Banks' shares Orientals were yesterday quoted at £20 and Hongkong and Shanghai at £37.

The Manchester market for Piece Goods yesterday was firm, but prices were in every instance the same as on Tuesday. The Cotton market in Liverpool closed steady, and although Surats, to arrive, are reported to be freely offered, they are said to be firm. The total sales were 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats, which does not indicate any particular increase in the demand for Bombay descriptions, and to day the market has been quiet at previous prices; the sales have been 5,000 bales, of which 400 bales were Surats. From our usual weekly figures given below it will be seen that the total visible supply is further decreased by 90,000 bales, and that the Liverpool stock is less by 15,000 bales. The quantity of American afloat is the same as last week, but East Indian is 17,000 bales less. The week's figures are as follows, viz. :—

	1880	1879	1878
Total supply of all kinds.	1720000	1315740	1498200
" " of Surats ...	479000	452860	357810
Stock in Liverpool	702000	540610	662970
" London	58,000	44370	13440
American Afloat............	120000	29000	57000
E. Indian "	122000	170000	137000
	1002000	783980	870410
Price of MidUplands	6 13-16d.	6 9-16d.	6 9-16d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	4 15-16	5¼	5 3-16
Difference...	1⅞d.	1 5-16d.	1⅜d.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quoted ready Mid-Uplands at 11 11-16 cents per lb., but Futures were again lower, being quoted at 10·52 cents per lb. To-day's rates for ready Cotton is the same, but Futures are now quoted at 10·54 cents per lb.

The Receipts at the U. S. ports continue unusually large for the time of the year as will be seen from the following comparisons given below :—

	1880	1879	1878
Week's Receipts	13000	3800	3800
" Exports to U. K.......	18000	7000	9000
" " to Continent..	6000	...	200
Total Recpt. since 1st Sept...	4861600	4425200	4219200
" Exports to U. K. " ..	2478000	2010000	1969400
" " to Continent " ...	1280800	1391000	1324400
" Stock at the ports....	214000	136000	105000
Saturday's Receipts	3000	300	400

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was unaltered at 52½d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning quiet at yesterday's rates, and before the mail closed, rather an easier feeling prevailed. There is very little House Paper offering and the Banks have been less willing drawers than they were yesterday. Calcutta telegrams report the market there unchanged. Our rates are :—

Bank Bills, on demand		... 1s. 8 7-32d.	per Re.
" Telegraphic.....		1s. 8 3-16d.	"
" 3 months' sight.		1s. 8 11-22d.	"
Credits	3 "	... 1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Documents	3 "	... 1s. 8½d.	"
Francs	3 "	... 2·16	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at Rs. 100 1-16 for demand drafts and Rs. 99½ for 60 days' sight bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm at Rs. 96¼ for Fours and Rs. 104 7-16 for Fours-and-a-half. Port Trust Bonds Rs 94 and Municipal Five per cent. Loan at Rs. 103½.

SHARES.—There has been some activity in the market again to-day and prices for Spinning and Weaving Companies' scrip are generally higher. Dhurrumsey's have advanced to Rs. 390, Jewraz Balloo to Rs. 950, Khandeish Rs. 995, Khatao Mucconjee Rs. 825, Madras United Rs. 1,390, Manockjee Petits Rs. 1,285, Mazagons to Rs. 152½ and Orientals to Rs. 655. Nationals have declined to Rs. 910. In other shares few changes have taken place.

FREIGHTS.—The market keeps very dull at 25s. to 27s. 6d. per ton for ready shipment to Liverpool via Canal and nominally 25s. per ton for August loading. Continental rates are weak at 32s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles and Genoa and 40s. per ton for Trieste and Venice (freight paid here at par).

COTTON.—There is nothing new to report in the position of this market. Owing to the continued demand for local consumption dealers are firm and prices are consequently maintained for above the level of those current in Liverpool. We quote :—

Good Oomra........................	Rs.	207	per candy.
F. G. F. "	"	202	"
Good Dhollerah	"	204	"
G. F. "	"	192	"
F. G. F. S. G. Dharwar.........	"	200	"
G. F. Compta	"	194	"

LINSEED is in less demand and there are sellers to-day at Rs. 7 per cwt.

RAPESEED is steady at Rs. 6-1 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt.

WHEAT continues in good demand at Rs. 32 per candy for White and Rs. 27 to Rs. 28 per candy for Red.

In IMPORTS there are no changes to report. But mail day and rainy weather have rather increased the quietness previously prevailing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 p. ct	730
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	756
Bank of Madras............	10,000	500	all	8 do	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chart'd Bk. I. & C......	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28½	all	8 do	400
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280
LAND COMPANIES.					
New Colaba Co............	4,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct	662½
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	36
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	* ...	35xd
Port Canning Co.........	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	205
* P. T. Bond.					
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock..........	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	312
Do New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	31-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Bo. New £15 Shares..	...	£18	196-5-15	do	265
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton..............	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,025
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12	1,175
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	340
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. s	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co............	600	500	all	50	455
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	130
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	16	42
Colaba Press Co.........	500	1,880	1,880	60	650
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co....	700	1,000	1,000	10	1,010
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	5	1,675
French Press Co..........	300	500	all	50	455
Sind Press Co..............	400	2,000	750	5	535
Mofussil Co................	3,125	400	400	3	265
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	7	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., ...	100	1,800	750	11	1,220
Sassoon Press Co..........	300	500	500	25	375
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	654
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Co	30,000	100	100	2½	80
AlfredManufacturingCo.	2,000	500	500	15	510
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	35 p s	1,825
Bhownuggur Mills	800	2,000	2,000	100	200
Bombay United..........	900	1,000	1,000	25	955
Central India S. W. & Co	2,500	500	500	30	700
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	700
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	390
Empress S. and W. Co..	1,500	500	all	..	500
Golam BabaSpinningCo	1,000	500	400	20	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	1,800	..	575
Jaffer Ali Spinning Co...	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	950
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	995
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Madras	800	1,250	1,250	75	545
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,390
Monockjee Petit's.......	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,285
Mazagon Spinning Co...	2,000	500	500	35	152½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,170
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	910
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	1,040
Oriental	4,000	625	625	—	655
Prince of Wales Spinning Co	1,500	500	500	...	210
Sassoon S. & W. Co......	1,500	1,000	1,000	30	700
Sholapore Mills..........	500	1,000	1,000	30	1,040
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	920
Victoria Mills.............	550	1,000	1,000	59½	650
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	695
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited ..	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	A 135 B 121
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..................	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	390
Mechanics' Buildings Co........................	4,000	50	50	8 p.ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. ...	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	65	965
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	7½	725
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	125

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th July as compared with that for 29th June 1880 :—

LIABILITIES.	29th June. Rs.	A.	P.	20th July. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up..................	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	22,89,890	0	0	22,89,890	0	0
Treasury Balance	3,07,82,349	10	2	3 86,43,104	9	7
Other Deposits	2,67,97 394	13	2	2,78,08 791	4	7
Bank Post Bills, &c............	4,10,445	13	8	25, 5,461	10	6
Sundries	5,84,962	11	5	11,30,413	11	4
Rs.	8,18,65,043	0	5	9,24,07,661	4	0
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	1,25 91,196	0	0	1,30,99,487	0	0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	57,95,783	3	10	58,43,380	1	4
Credits on ditto ...	46,87,210	4	3	51,19,815	15	9
BillsDiscounted..................	1,93,37,507	12	6	2,20,91,241	13	4
Balances with otherBanks	5,23,338	5	5	3,12,024	4	2
Bullion	3,70,978	0	7	39,416	1	0
Dead Stock	10,25,815	8	1	10,45,473	4	4
Stamps	9,373	12	0	8,916	9	0
Sundries..........................	2,64,438	12	2	5,12,861	3	7
Cash at Head Office	1,76,22,293	14	0	1,89,23,096	6	11
Do. at Branches	1,96,37,107	7	6	2,54,11,946	8	7
Rs.	8,18,56,043	0	5	9,24,07,661	4	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Cross Hill, 1,080 tons, Captain J. Murray, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE ship Riversdale, 1,490 tons, Captain G. Houghton, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE barque Queen of the Age, 757 tons, Captain C. R. Cooper, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,083 tons, Captain G. Laird, sailed on the 24th instant for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain S. W. Seaward, sailed on the 24th instant for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Govt. hired steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, Captain J. W. Seaward, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (22nd July). She will sail to-day for the same port with 8th Bombay N. I.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co's steamer Memfi, 1,219 tons, Captain R. Gelvich, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Trieste (26th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Kooper, Mrs. S. Morris, Rev P. Seario, Lady Rosa Vandona, and 8 natives.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Umballa, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Kurrachee (20th July) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Woodruffe, Mr Gray, Major Colwin, and 23 deck. The same Co.'s steamer Chanda, 1304 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant. from Calcutta, (29th June) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Madam Blavatsky, Colonel Olcott, Mr. Wimbridge, Mr. P. R. Maralambrar, Mr. Peroshaw Dunjeebhoy Shroff and 4 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
23	Gulf of Suez (s)......	Allan	London, June 24.
24	Umballa (s)...........	Nailer	Kurrachee, July 20.
	Chanda (s)	Allen	Calcutta, June 29.
	Memfi (s)	Galvich	Trieste, June 26.
25	Maritime Union......	Elliott	Newport, March 14.
	Ellora (s)...............	Seaward	Kurrachee, July 22.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	C. M. Davis	Coopman	Moulmein.
	Calcutta (s).........	Russell	Kurrachee.
	Hispania (s)	Laird	Kurrachee.
	Khedive (s)...........	Tomlin	Southampton.
	Chupra (s)	Seaward	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Cross Hill, Murray, to Calcutta.
Ship Riversdale, Houghton, to Calcutta.
Barque Queen of the Age, Cooper, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Umballa, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Zephyr, to Penang and Singapore.
Steamer Memfi, to Trieste.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
20	C. of Edinburgh(s)	Anderson	Liverpool, June 19.
	Argus	Cook	Liverpool, Jan 1.
	Futtel Barry	Nacoda	Jedda, June 25.
21	City of Mecca(s)	Gordon	Glasgow, June 17.
	Mecca (s)	Thomson	Moulmein, July 13.

DEPARTURES.

July 20.—Steamers Maharani and Malda. Barque John Davie.
July 21.—Steamers Deccan, Curlew and Ooryia.

PASSENGERS.

Per Argus—Mr James Cavanagh, shipper of horses, Mr Roberts Carrie, and 16 native grooms, ship loaded with 240 young horses.

Per Futtel Barry—2 Natives.

Per City of Edinburgh—Mr and Mrs Jarvis.

Per Mecca—Mr and Mrs Macleod and 2 children, Mr and Master Swaries, Mr A W Garrett, Mr M DeFacien, Miss DeFacien, Mr Angley.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By City of Edinburgh—3rd July, Citty of Mecca in Red Sea bound to Calcutta, off Galle, Ceylon. The ship Othello from Scinde to England.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
22	Ethiopia (s)............	Bombay.
	Chinsura(s)...........	Calcutta.
23	Reigate...................	Cardiff.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Ethiopia, for Calcutta and Northern Ports, July 23 :—For Coconada—Mr B Horsburgh, and Miss Traish.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—1 cask whisky, T Matheson, 1 158 bundles hoop iron, Finlay Miur and Co. 50 cases copper sheets, Benn Ashley and Co. 49 cases whiskey, C H B Forbes and Co, 12 hogsheads claret and 2 cases salad oil, The Byculla Club.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Rohilla s—21 cases needles, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—5 cases aniline dye, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—70 bales cotton waste Currimbhoy Puddumsey, 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, 750 cwts myrabolams Dewjee Premjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s—4¼ cwts E teeth. Currimbhoy Alloobhoy, 2 cwts E teeth, W and A Graham and Co, 5 cwts E teeth, Abdoolreman Ahmed, 6 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co. Lamberts s—53 cwts sandalwood, Volkart Brothers, 150 bales cotton, 250 cwts wheat and 1,567½ cwts rapeseed, Ritchie Steuart and Co, 100 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla s—517½ cwts poppyseed, Volkart Brothers, 185¼ cwts wheat and 1,239 cwts gingellyseed, Tyebjee and Co, 466 bags copra, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Berengaria —450 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Khedive s—box silver coins [Rs 525], Cumroodin Nuzmoodin.

FOR ODESSA.

Venetia s—1 bale cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia s—1 bale cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR GENOA.

Venetia s—699 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—55 cwts broken glass Buudally Sewjee, 112 cwts broken glass Currimbhoy Nanjee, 24 bales twist Jafferbhoy Peerbhoy, 35 bales twist and 10½ cwts wet dates Yue Lun Ching, 48 bales twist and 2 bales cotton Currim bhoy Ebram, 420 bales cotton P and O S N Co, 92 bales cotton Hajee Essac Ellias, 16 bales mule S N Talatee.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 26.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

437-79—A F Turner—Hurry Bhanjee vs the New Colaba Company—Prescot and W—Part heard.

To confirm Commissioner's report.

381-79—C Tyabjee—Gunga and another vs Sewjee Bhanjee—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

124-80—Jefferson B and D—Vassonjee Jivraj vs Mowjee Soonderjee—Hore C and B—Part heard.

436-78—R Skipsey—Veerjee Hunsraj and others vs Hurjewan Lilladhur—Smith and F.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

55-79—A F Turner—Mathoora Naikinnee Fatarpekarin vs Essoo Naikinnee Fatarpekarin and others—H W Payne.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

434-75—H W Payne—Aga Mahomed Jaffer vs Hajee Rookba Sooltan and others—Prescot and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

67-80—Chalk and W—Keshow Gottajee vs Ramabai and others—In person.

698-79—Prescot and W—Vurjeevandass Madhowdas and another vs Mahomed Alikhan Ibrahim—H W Payne.

507-79—Cragie L and O—H S King and another vs Lieut Col M R Bruce.

28-77—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Jeffer Khimjee—Tyabjee and S.

212-80—Tyabjee and S—Mahomed Veerjee vs James Craig—H Bicknell.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Shaik Vujeer Shaheb bin Abba vs Bebunbai—Venayekrao H—Part heard.

In person—Shaik Meya bin Dadoo Meya Khambekar and others vs Amenabebee—Part heard.

In person—Thackersey Jetha vs Ashabai and others—Jefferson, B and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

675-79—Tyabjee and S—Kookibai vs Jamsetjee Hormusjee Francis—Khunderao M—Part heard.

459-79—Tobin and R—The London B and M Bank vs Manockchund Toolsidass—Khunderao M.

46-80—A F Turner, for paupers—Lilbai and another vs Thucker Pragjee Pudumsey and another—Balkrishna and B.

90-80—Muljee and B—Ahmedbhoy Jamalbhoy vs Currim Mahomed Jamal and others—Khunderao M.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 23.

Upperton, Col, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Allahabad.
Gubbins, Surg, on sick leave, from Khyber Pass.
Walton, Lieut, 62nd Regt, on sick leave, from Afghanistan.

JULY 24.

Colvin, Major, Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hutchinson, Captain, 4th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Mathews, Lieut, 4th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Barren, Surg, on sick leave, from Quettah.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 21.

Forbes, Lieut, 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Poona.

JULY 24.

Flood, Surg Major, on medical certificate, to England.
Fraser, Major Genl, R H A, on duty, to England.
Gordon, Col, R H A, on medical certificate, to England.
Porteous, Lieut, R A, on medical certificate, to England.
Bellew, 2nd Lieut, 10th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Ferguson, Surg Major, on leave, to England.
Upperton, Col, 16th Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, to England.
Gubbins, Surg, on sick leave, to England.
Watts, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Colvin, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Colson, Surg, on duty, to Aden.

JULY 25.

Hutchinson, Captain, 4th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Mathews, Lieut, 4th Regt, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23rd July 1880.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

5th Regt N L I—Lieut J C Francis, S C, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

3rd Regt Sind Horse—Lieut G F A Gavin, offg Sqdn Officer 2nd Sind Horse, to officiate as Adjt vice Lieut Smith, relieved.

Major C C Pemberton, S C, will command the Depot of the 3rd Regt N L I at Sholapur in addition to the Depots of the 5th and 19th Regiments N I to which he was appointed in G. O. C. No 6 of the 9th Jan 1880.

Surg Major T Miller, 8th Regt N I, is permitted to exchange with Surg J S Wilkins in charge of Garrison Staff and Details Asseerghur.

Major J Jopp, Asst Qr Mr Genl, Poona Divn, is transferred to the Reserve Divn, Kandahar Field Force, under the operation of clause I. para 159, Transport Regulations, Part II.

With reference to G G O No 542 of the 16th inst, Major J Withers, offg Bgde Major, is posted to the Aden Brigade.

With reference to G E O No 545 of the 20th inst, Major M D V T Grant, offg Asst Adjt Genl, is posted to the Mhow Divn.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that—

I Lieut R W E Carnegy has been transferred from No 15 Battery 9th Bgde to No 10 Battery 9th Bgde R A.

II Major F Beauchamp, 7th Foot, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt into which he has recently been promoted (under clause VII, Para 160, Transport Regulations, Part II).

The undermentioned officer has completed a course of instruction at the School of Musketry, Hyth, and has been awarded "First Class Extra" certificate :—

Lieut J F C Thatcher, 20th Regt N I.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified :—

Major Genl J A Fuller, R E, Suptdg Engr, P W Dpt, 12th July 1880.
Lieut Col B H Mathew, R E, ExEngr, Aden, 6th July 1880.
Major E S Ostrehan, S C, Asst Comsy Genl, 20th July 1880.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani by the Lower Standard test :—

2nd Lieut C H Butler, Privates H Harding, L Mc Guinness, and W E Davies, and Trumpeter J Dunn, 17th Lancers.
Lieut H N Bunbury, 1st Bgde R A.
Lieut G Grierson, 2nd Bgde R A.
2nd Lieuts R H Twigg and H Mansel, 1st Battn 6th Foot.
2nd Lieut R H Light, and Private C Davies, 2nd Battn 11th Foot.
Sub-Lieut B G Humfrey, 2nd Battn 17th Foot.
2nd Lieut A E Aitken and Sergt H Woodward, 29th Foot.
Lance Corporal P Keany, 83rd Foot.
Barrack Sergt R Burford, P W Dept.
Surg Major H T Chapman, Army Medl Dept.
Store Sergt C Arnold, Unattached List.

With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed :—

Kandahar Field Force Order—Dated 29th June 1880, appointing Lieut J Monteith, Sqdn Officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to be Orderly Officer to Bgdr Genl Nuttall, Comdg the Cavy Brde, with effect from the 15th idem. Dated 2nd July 1880 appointing Sergt J Webb, 2nd Battn, 7th Foot, to be Asst Serjt Instructor of signalling to the Force.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Deesa Brigade Order—Dated 11th July 1880, directing Captain W M Prendergast, 29th Foot, to officiate as Staff Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Hanstock, 2nd Battn 15th Foot, leaving the Station.

Sind Frontier Force Order—Dated 11th July 1880, appointing Major J Fagan [offg 2nd Sqdrn Comdr] 2nd Light Cavy, to command the Depot of the 3rd Regt N I, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieut Godfray, 9th N I, proceeding with his Regt on service.

Quetta Station Order—Dated 2nd July 1880, appointing Lieut W S Widdicombe, Wing Officer, and Offg Qr Mr, 10th N I, to be station Staff Officer in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut Bayly, 4th N I, leaving the Station.

Ahmednagar Station Order—Dated 17th July 1880, appointing Lieut J Browne, 2nd Battn 11th Foot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut Anderson, 2-7th Foot, relieved.

2nd Regt Sind Horse—Regtl Order, dated 28th June 1880, directing Lieut T Abbott, Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Comdr in addition to his own duties with effect from the 18th idem.

18th Regiment N I—Regtl Order, dated 19th July 1880, appointing Captain H E Penton, Wing Officer and offg Adjt [in the absence of Major Braine, on recruiting duty] to officiate temporarily as 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties, vice Major Griffith, appointed to act as Depy Qr Mr Genl.

25th Regt N L I—Regtl Order, dated 17th July 1880, directing Captain J De B Lynch, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comr, in addition to his own duties, vice Major Withers appointed offg Bgde Major, Aden.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

27th Regt N L I—Major A Hogg, to Kurrachee, from 28th May to 27th July 1880, on medical certificate.

7th Foot [2nd Battalion]—Captain G A Sweny, to remain in England from 22nd June 1880, to 30th Augt 1880, on private affairs.

Army Medical Dept—Surgn Major F Pennington, to remain in England from 26th June to 26th July 1880, on private affairs.

With reference to para 5 of S G O No 49 of 1879 clause II it is notified for general information that the undermentioned officers and men have obtained certificates as Instructors and Asst Instructor in Army Signalling :—

Instructors—Major R J Le P Trench, 19th N I, Lieuts C G Herbert, 7th Foot; and C G Whitby, 1st N I, from 23rd June 1880, at Kandahar.

Asst Instructor—Lance Corporal Hacket, 7th Foot.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

EXTRACT FROM DISTRICT ORDERS.
BY BRIGADIER GENERAL C. T. AITCHISON, C.B.,
Commanding the District.
Bombay, 23rd July 1880.

1367—Under instructions from Army Head-quarters Lance Corporal Martin, 78th Highlanders, Instructor B V R Corps, is transfered to the Poona Companies.

[True Extract.]
C. M. MIDDLEMASS, Captain,
Dy. A. A. General, B. D.

By order
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Ag. Adjt. Bo. V. R. Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"SUFFERING EMMA."—If the "beautiful skin" referred to is at present white, there is no danger of the very popular but slightly unpleasant remedy mentioned turning it black. Thousands of people in Europe take de Jongh's oil in large quantities, and escape any such result as "Suffering Emma" dreads so much.

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NOTICE.

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Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COOPER—July 25th, at Cumballa Hill, the wife of C. P. Cooper, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAYLY—June 29th, at Kurrachee, Gladys, daughter of A. W. L. Bayly, Lieutenant, 109th Regiment (attached 4th Bombay Rifles), aged 1 month and 29 days.

MAIDMENT—July 24th, at Mazagon, Rachel, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Maidment, aged 1 month.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAY—July 2 th, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Bray, of a daughter.

MARTEN—July 17th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. W. H. Marten, Deputy Examiner, Public Works Accounts, of a daughter.

PRENDERGAST—July 15th, at Vizianagram, the wife of H. G. Prendergast, Madras Police, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FORBES—DE BERRY—July 10th, at Kamptee, C. P., Lieutenant Edward Esme Forbes, Adjutant, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to Frederica Maude, daughter of Brigadier-General G. F. deBerry, Commanding Nagpore Force.

JACOBS—FLOOD—July 14th, at Lucknow, Mr. Robert Beatson Jacobs, Mohpani Coal Mines, Central Province, to Agnes Jane, daughter of Mr. J. Flood, Chief Engineer's Office, Lucknow.

DEATH.

SHORT—July 20, at Shevaroy Hill, Octavius Holwell Hunter, aged 16 years, son of Captain and Mrs. E. H. Short.

TOPE—July 16th, at Mooltan, Emma, wife of T B Tope, Sergeant, H. M.'s 88th Connaught Rangers.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1880.

THINGS are coming to a crisis with Turkey. On Friday Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, withdrew his envoy from Constantinople, and on Saturday it was announced that the Great Powers have agreed to a combined naval demonstration against Turkey in favour of the claims of Montenegro. The "naval demonstration" may take various forms, and amongst others an attempt to force the Dardanelles. Against this latter attempt the Turks have been evidently taking precautions, for it was mentioned a few days ago that troops were being hurried up to the Dardanelles no doubt in anticipation of the very "demonstration" now decided upon. England, of course, as chief of the naval Powers, must take the lead in the affair. If the Sultan prove obdurate we shall scarcely have extricated ourselves from the unprofitable Afghan war before being entangled in one still more unprofitable and inglorious with Turkey, Russia standing by an amused spectator ready to take advantage of our successes or of reverses, whichever may be in store for us.

WE are glad to see that the recent discussion at the Corporation on the subject of the Tulsi water supply is likely to result in some benefit to the public, and that the members of the Town Council are alive to the importance of the matter. We may consider that the initiative step towards the improvement of our water supply was taken the other day, when the Corporation sanctioned the employment of a staff of inspectors, whose sole duty it will be to detect and to prevent the waste of water. Notwithstanding the exhaustive explanatory speech of the Acting Municipal Commissioner at a recent meeting of the Corporation, we fear there are still many, both within and without the pale of that body who have failed to grasp the full meaning of the technical term "waste" and treat it as a very insignificant contingency in the distribution of a water supply. It is much to be regretted that this is so, for without hearty co-operation on all sides, not only will the difficulty of preventing waste of water be much increased, but the satisfactory results of the intended waste detection department will be tardily arrived at, perhaps not sufficiently soon to prevent the temporary exhaustion of the Tulsi Lake during the hot weather of next year.

In Europe the subject of water waste prevention has occupied the attention of many eminent engineers, and the facts which their efforts have elicited, go most clearly to show that too much importance cannot be attached to this matter. Dr. Weir in his speech told the Corporation it was computed that in many cities in England where high pressure constant service was adopted the waste of water reached as much as two-thirds of the total daily supply. In Dublin, from defective taps and house fittings alone, out of a daily supply of 13 million gallons, over 6½ million gallons went to waste. Mr. Humber, in his "Treatise on the Water Supply of Cities and Towns," cites numerous cases in which the public supply was greatly reduced by the excessive waste which obtained, and he also quotes the highly satisfactory results which followed the introduction of a water waste prevention system. The facts given by him are alone sufficient to show that the great obstacle to the successful working of a constant high pressure service is the waste caused by defective house fittings and taps, and leave us no room to doubt that if we in Bombay wish to reap the benefit of the Tulsi pressure, our first duty is to see that the house fittings are in perfect order and of a kind suitable to resist that pressure. Some idea of the necessity for this step may be formed from consideration of the fact that in the Tulsi main at nights the pressure registers over 100 lbs., and has been known to attain to 145 lbs. on the square inch. The strength of this pressure may be appreciated when it is known that the general working pressure of most mill boilers in Bombay does not exceed 60 or 80 lbs. With taps on the house services of an old and defective pattern, calculated to withstand a moderate pressure only, it cannot longer be a matter of surprise that excessive waste is the result of the increase of pressure due to the introduction of the Tulsi supply.

Any system introduced into Bombay for the prevention of waste must necessarily be a searching one, as its chief duties we take it will be confined to "house to-house" inspection, and the careful examination of all fittings. Unless this work is thoroughly done at once, all the efforts may in the course of a few months, be found to have been thrown away. We trust, therefore, that the staff will be a really efficient one—strong in practical knowledge, and strong in number—for without the first condition the result must, from a practical point, be unfavourable, and unless the staff is numerically large enough to make it possible to investigate the whole of the Tulsi district within a reasonable time, the cessation of waste may be so tardily arrived at as to make another failure of the Tulsi Lake possible, if not probable, before it is accomplished. We do not wish to make any unnecessary reflections against the plumbers of Bombay, but if we were asked to record our own experience of their work, we should describe it as very bad. So unsatisfactory is the work that we would strongly advise the Corporation to consider the necessity of securing from England the services of one or more master plumbers—men who have passed the practical examination required by the water companies of London, and who could produce the testimony of some well known engineering authority as to their abilities. The question about plumbers may seem premature, or altogether unnecessary, but when it is known that the bulk of the work of detection will fall upon this class, and that upon their ability and knowledge the detection of unsuitable fittings and effecting repairs and the success of the new department will entirely depend, it is at once apparent how necessary it is that these men should be perfectly efficient in all the branches of their trade. The difficulty of obtaining good plumbers is felt even in London; how much more so, therefore, will it be here in Bombay, where the workman goes through no special curriculum for this particular trade, and has not the advantage which the European plumber has of seeing the improvements due to science.

If the staff is efficient, the leaky taps and unsound house pipes will be removed and replaced by suitable materials. The sizes of the ferrules (*i.e.*, the taps by which the house pipes are connected with the mains) will be revised and the mains and submains subjected to daily test. By these means a constant hydrostatic pressure can be retained throughout the whole system of the supply, and it will then be no longer necessary to resort to the inconvenient "intermittent system" in order to distribute the water in a satisfactory manner without the risk of waste. Tulsi Lake contains 1,450 million gallons of water; the population to which its supply is distributed is 150,000. If the water is apportioned at the rate of 4½ million gallons per day, the rate per head will be 28½ gallons. We have only, therefore, to be careful that no waste is allowed, to be certain that Tulsi will be a satisfactory source of supply.

We believe it is intended to morrow to bring another important matter before the Town Council—namely, the establishment of a fire brigade. The engineers have pointed out that it will be necessary to increase the side branches or submains to allow of a sufficient accumulation of water in them, so as to be able to do the double duty of supplying the district with its regular domestic service and of extinguishing a fire at the same time. Hitherto it has been the custom in most cities to shut off the domestic supplies at times of conflagration and to direct the whole of the available water supply to the site of the fire, but recent engineering provides for both these duties being done at one time without detriment to the efficiency of either. In an elaborate report by Mr. Braham on this subject, he has gone into the details of the scheme and has given a list of the side branches which require to be increased in diameter in order to make our water services, both from Vehar and Tulsi, thoroughly efficient as water suppliers and fire extinguishers, and he estimates the total cost at Rs. 1,17,000. Large as this sum may seem, if the scheme is sound, it ought to be adopted, for if the ratepayers wish to secure a fire brigade whose services can be depended upon with some certainty, it is obviously their first duty to put it out of the power of the brigade to be able to complain of an insufficient supply of water. The establishment of a fire brigade on a proper footing is another reason for the adoption of the strongest measures against waste of water. By the scheme proposed, it is the intention so to enlarge the submains, that at ordinary fires or until the fire engine arrives the hydrostatic force in the Tulsi main may be used in throwing a jet over the fire. There can be no doubt that this is a very great improvement upon the present state of things, and that many valuable properties might have been saved had such a convenience been at hand and promptly applied; but even this may be nullified if proper and stringent measures are not insisted upon to prevent waste. As waste increases, the pressure in the main must gradually disappear, and then when a fire occurs we shall be as badly off with the new fire brigade as we are now without it. Stop waste and the pressure will be always good, the supply ample, and when a fire occurs, there will then be some chance of extinguishing it, without the aid of steam.

BY the incoming mail we should hear of the appearance on British waters of a new marine monster. On the last day of June the Fairfield Association of Engineers and Shipbuilders got Captain Goulaeff, of the corps of Russian naval architects, to give a description of the Czar's new steam yacht called the Livadia, which has been growing under his directing eye by the waters of the Clyde. "The Czar's yacht and vessels of her type, considered as a means of international communication," formed the subject of his very interesting lecture, and from it the appearance and capabilities of that vessel can be made out tolerably distinctly, although a picture would help to make the obscure points clearer. The most characteristic features of the new ship are her great breadth and her small depth. She has 153 feet of breadth to only 253 feet of length, so that she is very nearly two-thirds as broad as she is long, and in spite of these large proportions she is so shallow that her draught is only six feet and-a-half. On this foundation which Captain Goulaeff compares to the shape of a turbot is built a superstructure resembling an ordinary ship in which the saloons and berths of the passengers are placed, and which being raised like a hurricane or poop deck high above the waves can be far better lighted and ventilated than the accommodation for passengers on ordinary steamers. The great object aimed at by this peculiar formation is steadiness as a means of preventing sea sickness. When the circular ironclads with which Admiral Popoff's name is indissolubly connected made their trial trips, their wonderful steadiness in heavy seas was remarked and naturally attributed to the fact that their rounded sides did not offer the same resistance to the waves as vessels of the ordinary form. Acting on this hint Admiral Popoff designed the present yacht for the Czar to take the place of his former yacht, the old Livadia, which was wrecked a few years ago. The turbot like lower part which contains the coals, machinery, and stores with its rounded sides and sloping deck offer the least possible resistance to the waves that may beat against it or flow over it, whether they come from behind or in front or even from the side, so that very little motion will be produced, and it is hoped that it will be hardly possible for the worst sailor that ever ventured on the sea to become seasick. If such should really be the case, and if this broad vessel proves as fast as Captain Goulaeff expects there will be no longer any reason to smile incredulously at his anticipations that the launching of the new yacht will commence a new era in the history of shipbuilding and lead to an immense increase of the practice of travelling by sea, which is now, owing to the prevalence of sea sickness and the inefficacy of all remedies, for the most part restricted to those who have no choice, being forced by business or ill health to travel to some country inaccessible by land. The steam navigation companies, unless they are more public spirited than most associations of business men, can hardly be expected to sympathise with his hopes of a result which would tend eventually to supersede all the ships they have been lately constructing at great expense. One thing is certain, that ships approaching in breadth the dimensions of the Livadia could not get through the Suez Canal. So if Captain Goulaeff's somewhat daring anticipations are realized, and Admiral Popoff's inventions succeed in driving all ships of the type to which we are accustomed from the great passenger lines, the P. and O. and the companies which compete with the P. and O. for the Indian passenger traffic when they adopt the turbot shaped form of vessel, will have to divide their fleets into two divisions, one division to ply between India and Suez and the other to do the rest of the voyage between Alexandria and the European ports.

The design of Admiral Popoff has not only provided for the comfort of the Czar, but also includes most elaborate precautions for his safety. If the Emperor is in daily fear of life on land, at sea he ought to be free from apprehension. His yacht, being provided with three sides with intervals of six feet between each, two bottoms, and three screws, one in the middle, and one on each side, seems fortified against all kinds of disasters. If a collision breaks through one of its sides two more remain; if the ship springs a leak by grazing a reef or any other means, the second bottom secures her against sinking; if one of the screws is damaged or its machinery goes wrong, two others worked by independent machinery are left to urge the ship on wards; and, finally, if the rudder is damaged she can be guided perfectly by the side screws. If all these devices and precautions are proved by the trial trip to do what they are intended to do, we may almost expect to hear that the Czar, instead of abdicating, has resolved to govern his unruly subjects from safe seclusion of his palace on the sea.

FORESTS AND RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Anent your recent leading articles on the subject of forests and rainfall, I would remark that the pretensions of forest conservators remind me of nothing more vividly than the claims of the African priest and medicine man. To quote a popular work—"The African priest and the medicine man is one and the same, and his chief function is to make the clouds give out rain. The preparations for this purpose are various—charcoal made of burned bats; internal parts of animals, as lion's hearts and hairy calculi from the bowels of old cows; serpents' skins and vertebræ, and every kind of tuber, bulb, root and plant to be found in the country;" in short, all "forest produce." Although you disbelieve their efficacy in charming the clouds to pour out their refreshing treasures yet, conscious that civility is useful everywhere, you kindly state that you think they are mistaken as to their power; the rain doctor selects a particular bulbous root, pounds it, and administers a cold infusion to a sheep, which in five minutes afterwards expires in convulsions. Part of the same bulb is converted into smoke, and ascends towards the sky; rain falls in a day or two! The inference is obvious!"

So also is it with the forests and rainfall! The thing is quite plain. The rain tree must induce rain, and the Jovian functions of forest conservators and their assistants are beyond all proof and question. Some things are above reason?

July 23. JUPITER PLUVIUS.

BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 16.

BURMA affairs seem to have settled down into a state of comparative quiet again, now that the Nyoung Oke has been safely got off to Calcutta. There are, however, signs that King Theebau may yet give us trouble. It is said he meditates sending the Hpoung Woon Myo Woon down to Thayetmyo to demand the extradition of the fugitive prince. Now the mere fact of making this man the bearer of a message of any kind to us is a gross insult, and the value of his errand makes the impertinence all the more studied. The Hpoung Woon wears the dragon tattooed on the back of his neck; fourteen years ago he was a slave, or at any rate, little better than a coolie. His rise from this position might have been a credit to him if it had been effected by his own powers, whether of mind or body, but he rose from the kennel by a mere accident and has carried all the instincts of the kennel with him. In 1866, when the two princes, the Mingoon and the Mingoon Deing, now in Benares, raised a rebellion against their father, the late King, the Minister of the Rafts—the Hpoung Woon—was one of Mindone Min's guards in the Palace. After the rebels had killed their uncle, the 'War Prince,' they made for the Summer Palace, a small erection outside the stockade of the actual Royal abode. A man was stationed outside the gate leading thither with instructions to kill Mindone Min, the moment he appeared. The King heard of the rising, Colonel Sladen being with him at the time, and hurried straight to this, the nearest escape to the Nandau. Royal blood in Mandalay never goes about outside the Palace on its own legs, and when his Majesty reached the gate he promptly jumped on the intending regicide's back and bade him carry him over. The man was so overcome with the Royal presence or so accustomed to slavishly do what he was bid that he actually carried the King right over. As he was stooping down to let his Majesty dismount, his sword fell from outside his cloth. No arms are allowed to be carried by any one within the Nandau except by the King himself, and the Hpoung Woon, who happened to be the nearest at the moment, snatched up the Dah, and whipped the man's head off. Mindone Min, with a curious regard for this vile mixture of barbarity and rapidity of action, made the coolie a minister on the spot, and since then the Hpoung Woon, has gone on distinguishing himself for everything that is brutal and disgusting. In him Theebau found a willing and enthusiastic helper in the massacre of his brothers and the bloodthirsty, remorseless Woon, lost two nights' sleep that he might not miss a single item of the horrors and might be assured in his mind that not one of the princes and princesses was allowed to die too easily. It was he who had a pregnant woman disembowelled alive before her husband. With his own hands he dashed out the brains of some helpless infants, swinging them by the legs against their dungeon walls. Repenting him of this levity he started the soldiers to pull the rest asunder by the legs, and when it was all over he recounted the whole performance with leers and grimaces to the semi-drunken Theebau. And this is the man who is to communicate with us, to bring a demand for the surrender of the refugee Nyoung Oke. In truth, Theebau thinks very little of us, but he assuredly presumes too much in this instance. The bestial Governor of the Rafts will surely be ordered to leave British territory as soon as it is certainly known that he comes on a mission. Theebau is just going a little too far in his firm belief that with Gladstone and Bright in office there can be no war. He learnt a little of Christian doctrine when he was young, and the thing that has stuck to him most is the idea that all good Christians offer the other cheek when they get a smack, and Gladstone he considers to be a good Christian. Moreover, the present Premier is a knight of the most ancient and distinguished order of which Theebau is the head. When the Kinwoon Mingyee was in England in 1872 he invested Mr. Gladstone with the order of the Tsalway by command of King Mindone Min. Rank in the order is denoted by the number of strings in the gold collar. Gladstone has no reason to be dissatisfied. He has fifteen strings and no foreigner is ever allowed more, however distinguished he may be. The King wears twenty-four; princes of the blood Royal twenty one, and nobles and ministers of the highest rank eighteen. Lower ranks wear nine and six strings, the six-string collar being obtainable by any one who cares to pay some two or three hundred rupees. Not only is Gladstone at liberty to wear his collar, and were it not for the rule about foreign decorations, he might well do so, for the Tsalway is very handsome, but the order also conveys with it permission to make use of a gold umbrella. Mandalay umbrellas you have doubtless heard of. They are gigantic things on twelve foot poles. Half a dozen stuck together would make a fair marquée. If Gladstone got his golden umbrella with the order, which I doubt, he might make use of the article as a protection for some corn stock in the Hawarden barn yard. It is no doubt chiefly because he is aware of Gladstone's ideas on the subject of international and private morality that Theebau is presuming so on our vacillation and incapacity to decide what we would really have, but there is no doubt also a notion in his head that he can keep the British Premier in order by calling upon him to surrender his Tsalway and umbrella if things do not go as his Majesty would like. Thence it is, doubtless, that the Hpoung Woon is coming down. Theebau is represented as wonderfully elated at the triumph of his troops over the insurrectionists, almost as delighted indeed as those valiant warriors themselves. The Ahmoodan are convinced that Theebau has only to give the word now and the British troops will be swept away by the torrent of Turanian chivalry. His Majesty himself is said to be much of the same opinion, and has now given up all the old ministers, and only consults with the young Let-thon-dau, the pages of honour, rapid youths who absorb liquid like a sponge, and whose language is as florid and warlike as the challenge of a third rate member of the fancy. If there is a general war in Europe, as seems quite on the cards, we may be prepared to find that Theebau will forthwith declare war and announce his intention of being crowned on the Shway Dagone platform in Rangoon. That would be the great advantage of a European war—the only advantage, probably, for but little good is likely to result from it in Europe. Theebau will imagine he sees his opportunity of gaining back Pegu, and will muster all his forces for the attempt. They will be scattered to the four points of the compass in a week, and Theebau within half that period will have been made away with by his dutiful subjects. In the meantime, however, he is disposed to be no more than studiously insulting. The Governor of Sillaymyo, the man who detained the mail steamer Yunan and flogged an Englishman and distinguished himself in a variety of other ways was, I told you; taken up to Mandalay by the Ambassadorial party and was immediately on his arrival thrown into prison, and it was announced that the Hlot Dau would be specially convened to try him, and that his punishment should be such as would for ever prevent other governors from following his example. That was when the Nyoung Oke's rising seemed formidable and the British remonstrance was yet fresh in the mind of His Majesty. The Nyoung Oke is routed; rumours come of apparently inevitable collisions in Europe, and the first news we get from Mandalay is that the apparently doomed Governor is walking gaily about the Royal City boasting of what he will do when he is appointed to his new province, all the punishment he has got having been simple dismissal from the King's service. That of course is no punishment whatever, and the Burmese Government is well aware that we know it is not. The formal announcement of the fact then to our Government is simply another slap in the face. We, however, have got so accustomed to this that one more or less does not really matter much. News from up-country is extremely meagre at the present moment owing to the rupture of the wire. No preparations have yet been made to restore the telegraph instruments destroyed at the frontier by the rebels. Possibly a year may see communication established again. About that period will be necessary to maintain the national character for dilatoriness. It is reported that Theebau meditates offering the Church of the Lord Jesus at Mandalay to the Baptists, or Roman Catholics, or whatever religious denomination will accept it. The Church, it will be remembered, was built by the late King for and under the supervision of the Rev. D. Marks, the head of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Burma. The Queen took so much interest in it that she sent out from England a font of coloured marbles. This has unfortunately been a good deal damaged since the church was abandoned by the Residency Chaplain now nearly twelve months ago, at the time when our representative, Mr. St. Barbe, so suddenly stampeded from Mandalay. Considering what a really barbarous town Mandalay is, it is wonderful how well everything has been preserved in the sacred building. Unless, however, some one looks after it, it will very speedily go to ruin, and perhaps it would be well if the Baptists really did get it. Nevertheless, Theebau ought to give the British a chance of sending a missionary back again, before he definitely offers the place to anybody. It does not seem as if he would do so, however, for when Dr. Marks started at Christmas time to go to Mandalay, he was stopped by the Burmese Government, and was refused permission to enter Burmese waters. Still a deed exists, made out for the late Bishop Milman, of Calcutta, handing over the ground on which the Church stands to the English Church for ever. The apparent determination of Theebau to give it away to somebody else, though it may not be of any political moment, at any rate shows his temper and his inclination to irritate us in every way he can.

Meanwhile, he has something to occupy his mind more pleasantly than politics. The Soohpayahlat, his sole Queen, is about to present him with another child. The first died in the early part of the year of small-pox. The Poonahs, the Royal astrologers, declared that it was destined to drive the English from Pegu. The prophecy proved so lamentably and speedily false, that they are not quite so communicative about the future prospects of the expected arrival, and do not even venture on a shot at its sex.

AFGHAN WAR CHARGES.

PAPERS have been laid before the House of Commons containing the instructions issued by the Secretary of State for India directing the cost of the frontier railways and other services to be debited to the accounts of India against the charges for the army as part of the war charges, and the estimated amounts of these several services. In a despatch to the Indian Government, dated January 1879, with reference to the supply of certain telegraph stores urgently required for military operations in the field, Lord Cranbrook, in sanctioning the supply of the stores, says it does not seem appropriate that such outlay should be treated as a final charge of the Telegraph Department as proposed by the Indian Government. He therefore requests that Lord Lytton "will give such directions as may be necessary for showing the whole of the charges on account of the expedition to Afghanistan under a separate head." In a despatch of July, 1879, the Secretary of State for India repeats his directions as to the telegraph charges being placed under a separate head, adding a request that the instruction may not be overlooked. On the 18th September, 1879, the Viceroy telegraphed for the immediate despatch of a large quantity of railway material. In sanctioning the supply of this material Lord Cranbrook says the expenditure being made with exclusive reference to the Afghan war must be regarded as of a purely military character, and therefore treated purely as a war charge and kept entirely apart from the accounts of the Public Works Department with which it had no connection. This request was repeated on the 23rd October, 1879, when the Secretary of State for India sanctioned the supply of certain girders for bridges for frontier railways, also on the 20th November of the same year when informing the Indian Government that their demands for permanent way and other materials for the Afghan frontier lines would be immediately complied with. Lord Cranbrook's instructions were, however, ignored, for on the 19th December, 1879, the Government of India, in a letter addressed to his Lordship, stated :—"The revised estimates include a special additional expenditure of £3,500,000 to be incurred during the year, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities in Afghanistan—namely, railways to Kandahar, Khushalgurah, and Peshawur, £2,500,000," and under the head of "The Army" in addition to the £2,000,000 originally provided, £1,000,000. The Indian Government also stated :—"Notwithstanding the instructions contained in your Lordship's Despatches, Nos. 161 and 162, dated 23rd October, we have, for the present, entered the first of these items under No. 34, *State Railways* and, unless we hear from you to the contrary, we shall persevere in this course. We submit that, in view of our hereafter working these lines like the rest of our lines, as commercial undertakings, it is not convenient that their capital cost should now appear under the head of "The Army;" also that, in any case, it seems scarcely justifiable to connect the cost of great permanent works of this kind exclusively with the recent and present operations in Afghanistan. Even if these lines be treated, exclusively, as military works, their value will be permanent." Lord Cranbrook, in replying to this, says :—"With regard to the expenditure mentioned on the frontier railways, you have entered it in the estimates under State Railways, notwithstanding the instructions I had given that it should be included under the head of Army, and your own orders carrying those instructions into effect. Your reasons for doing so are that, as the lines will be worked as commercial undertakings, it is not convenient that their capital cost should appear under the head of Army, and that it seems scarcely justifiable to connect the cost of great permanent works of this kind exclusively with the recent and present operations in Afghanistan. I regret that, after full consideration of these arguments, I have not felt justified in acceding to your request to more than a limited extent. The continuation of the Punjab Northern Railway from Jhelum to Rawul Pindee is, I consider, a work of a permanent character, calculated to be of material benefit to the population of the country through which it passes, and one which would sooner or later have been constructed without reference to the special considerations which led to its being undertaken in the present year. I therefore sanction the capital cost of the extension being entered under State Railways, Ordinary, though it must not be added to the capital expenditure on the Punjab Northern line which has been defrayed from borrowed money. Similarly, I cannot sanction the charge of £64,000, which you state to be due to transport operations in the Punjab and to disease among the cattle there, being transferred from the head of Army to that of Post Office. Although you consider that it cannot properly be charged direct to the Kabul expedition, yet I hold that all expenditure which can thus be identified as arising out of the military operations must be included under the same heading." Taken in connection with recent events this correspondence is very instructive.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JULY 1.

SOME of the principal members of the Bagdad mercantile community have sent round circulars to the merchants here, asking them to co-operate in the establishment of the Syro-Mesopotamian Railway by the purchase of shares. I hear two-thirds of the required capital have already been subscribed and the balance, it is hoped, will be raised in Bushire.

It has hitherto been the custom to allow importation of grain at a nominal duty, and now that a famine was imminent, it has been raised to 5 per cent. Merchants have petitioned regarding this unprecedented and unjust treatment.

I mentioned in my last about departmental frauds. This matter has since been hushed up, apparently to prevent superior official war. Though returns, I believe, are made up every quarter and countersigned as to correctness, &c., this discrepancy, or, as is supposed embezzlement, has been going on for a long time.

Owing to disturbances on the Tigris, the wires have been cut and communication with Busreh stopped. All messages go *via* Kanakeen, on the Indo European Line.

The Japanese are still here and awaiting their man-of-war, when after the display of their goods they will proceed to Teheran. A dinner on board is probable.

We are gradually getting into summer. Days, although warm, are bearable; nights keep pretty cool.

One of the Persian merchants of this town has thought of a bright idea to make life worth living—viz., an ice machine. Two Europeans have been engaged fitting up preliminaries and now the machinery has arrived by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot from London.

GRATUITOUS RAT-KILLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Not very long ago the Bombay papers, I remember, published an account from the *Daily Telegraph* of a fight between a man and a dog. They were very angry with the man for fighting the dog, and with the dog for fighting the man, saying that both were very bad, and that the *Daily Telegraph* was worse for writing a long account of the *tamasha*. But now your contemporary gives a longer account of a fight between a man and a rat, which is even more shocking, for the rat is described as fighting for an hour or more for its life with one or two of its legs broken, while the cowardly man keeps rushing at it and jumping away again "like a kangaroo" whenever the poor little animal attacks in its turn. And when the weaker but more courageous animal of the two is finally destroyed, the victor says he stood over the victim and counted the beats of the tail of the dead rat on the floor. Sir, is it right to put this kind of thing in the leading columns of newspapers? It only destroys the reverence of the thoughtless for life; the whole fun of the article is in the thumps of the dead rat's tail on the floor. I must enter a protest against this unfeeling pleasure felt in the deprivation of an animal of life, which is the highest gift enjoyed by all alike. In the fight between the dog and the man neither brute was killed as well as I remember, but now it appears that one or the other must lose his life to make the fight worth writing about in the papers. If the man were a cat, I could understand his being so proud of fighting a rat and killing it. I hope you will print this and oblige yours respectfully, A JAIN.

"BY taking one of the *Grimault & Co.'s Guarana* Powders, and remaining quiet when I have felt premonitory symptoms of *sick headache* by a beginning of pain, I have carried off the attack; and, with the first box, absolutely put it off for two months (something which had never occurred in my life before).

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

INSTALLATION OF ABDUL RAHMAN AS AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Particulars of the reading of the *khutba* are given by the Press Commissioner. Wali Mahomed absented himself. It seems Mahomed Jan did not after all go to Charikar, as he dreads meeting Abdul Rahman. He, however, sent seven Wardak chiefs and two sons of Mushki Alam. The Wardaks have never been on good terms with Abdul Rahman's branch of the family. Hence Mahomed Jan is doubtful of his reception, particularly after his strong advocacy on behalf of Musa Jan's claims. If Abdul Rahman renewed his offer to make him Commander-in-Chief all would go smoothly. Mahomed Jan in the meantime is awaiting in Maidan the result of his deputation to Charikar. Major Euan Smith sent the chief of the Logar Maliks to Charikar to make submission to the Amir. They seem anxious to accord him their support. It is believed a meeting between the British representatives and the Amir will be shortly arranged in the neighbourhood of Kabul.

General Hills' division will march to Kabul early next month.

RETURN OF TROOPS.

All troops are being concentrated prior to return march to India. General Roberts' division goes over the Shuturgurdan.

THE NEW AMIR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, July 24.

Kabul, July 23.—To-day being Friday, the *khutba* was read and prayers offered on behalf of the new Amir. An address was read by the chief Kazi, reviewing the whole course of English relations with Afghanistan from the time of Dost Mahomed Khan, showing that our action throughout has been disinterested, and that we have now proved ourselves people of our word in restoring a Mahomedan ruler although we were in full possession of the country. The ceremony was attended by several thousands of people of all classes. The *khutba* in the name of Abdul Rahman was received enthusiastically, the blessing of the people being continued for several minutes. All sections of Kizzailbashes were present, also traders, artizans, and many members of the Barakzai family.

Abdulla Jan's mother left Kabul yesterday *en route* to Ghazni.

Sirdar Musa Jan, Hashim Khan, and Mahomed Hashim Khan arrived at Maidan to-day on a visit to Mushki Alam. Efforts are being made to induce the last named to bring about a union of this party with Abdul Rahman.

General Gough's brigade moves nearer Kabul into the Killa Dushman plain.

The country everywhere is quiet.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST TURKEY.

LONDON, July 24.

The Great Powers have agreed to a combined Naval demonstration against Turkey in favour of the claims of Montenegro.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

In the House of Commons last night a long debate took place relating to the execution of reforms in Armenia, when the Premier made a statement concerning England acting in European concert in the matter.

MONTENEGRO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has recalled the Envoy representing that principality at Constantinople.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.

HONGKONG, July 23.

Another earthquake took place at Manilla on the 21st inst., causing great damage.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, July 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's S. S. Canara, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall left for Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, July 23.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	47,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded	5,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	6,000 do.
Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	36,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats	7,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	702,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	104,000 do.
Do. do. Cotton in London	58,000 do.

LONDON, July 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers	4 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. do.	7s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	87⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119⅞
Bar Silver	52⅞
Oriental Bank Shares	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai	£37

Arrival—Castore.

Departure—Hudson.

A Poona telegram says:—The death of Mr Ganesh Wassudeo Joshi, the founder of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, a popular and energetic native, took place yesterday at 12 o'clock noon. The funeral was attended by a large number of leading townsmen, including most of the Sabha members. A short pathetic oration was made. The library, Sabha, the Arbitration Court and most of the public shops of cloth and bankers were closed on the occasion.

We learn that, in the event of the 2nd Battalion 15th Regiment being ordered to proceed from Sind to Afghanistan, the head-quarters of the 78th Highlanders will be sent from Poona to Bombay, and the left wing of that regiment to Kurrachee, the two companies at Baroda being relieved by two companies of the 29th Foot from Deesa.

In a letter to one of the Calcutta papers a correspondent mentions that since 1872 the population of that city has been decreasing.

A telegram to Calcutta states:—"Passengers of Duke of Lancaster left yesterday, July 19th, in the Nepaul for Southampton. Mrs. Stuart leaves to-day for Bombay. No news from the wreck. The captain is there."

The Simla Art Exhibition is to be opened on the 18th September. Lord Ripon presents a prize for the best orginal picture by an amateur artist.

The 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment is now being moved by rail from Kurrachee and Hyderabad to the Bolan in detachments of one hundred men per day. The F-2 Battery of Artillery will follow in like manner, leaving its guns and carriages at Hyderabad.

A portrait gallery is being organised, containing counterfeit presentiments of the leading native gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency. A very interesting collection of capital likenesses of rajahs, chiefs, and other notabilities has already been got together.

A Lecture on the Nile and its political influence was delivered by Sir Samuel W. Baker at the United Service Institution, Simla, on Wednesday last. The Viceroy presided.

Captain King-Harman has started a fencing club at Simla, under the patronage of Lord Ripon, Sir Frederick Haines, and Sir Robert Egerton. The club already numbers forty-five members. General Greaves, C. B., is president of the managing committee.

The steamer Queen Victoria, 1,384 tons, Captain Sangster, which left Calcutta on the 12th ultimo, for London via the Canal, has not since been heard of. The Queen line originally comprised four steamers, the Victoria, the Margaret, the Elizabeth, and the Queen Anne. The two last named foundered.

The body of the late Captain Gibson, for the recovery of which the agents of the B. I. S. N. Co. had offered a reward of Rs. 300, was brought to the Master Attendant's Wharf, Rangoon, on the night of the 14th July about 9 o'clock. It was found at Syriam by Mr. Paul Shafraz, who had recovered the boat by the upsetting of which the unfortunate man lost his life. The body was greatly decomposed, but there is no doubt of the identity of the remains.

The Peshawar, Rawul-Pindi Railway is expected to be ready for traffic right up to Attock in three months. The line should have been completed to Pindi before now, but the work was delayed by non-arrival from England of a quantity of girders required for the Sohan bridge.

At the time the last mail left, war preparations continued in China. Prince Ch'un and the Viceroy of Kansuh still maintained their ascendancy in the Imperial Councils, and there was reason to believe the war feeling was as strong as ever at Pekin. There had been disastrous inundations in various districts of Kwangtung, caused by the heavy rains swelling the rivers, which burst their embankments. Great numbers of lives were lost, and the growing crops were ruined in many parts. Rice had gone up in price some 30 cents per picul in consequence.

The astronomical phenomenon, which we alluded to on Saturday as having been seen at Viramgaum on the night of the 20th instant, appears to have been visible also at Radhanpur. A correspondent writes from the latter place:—A very brilliant shooting star, casting a very bright yellowish light, and with a bright red trali behind, was observed ascending the heavens like a rocket from the south-east. It shot up to a great height and was then seen to burst and disappear, leaving several red sparks which also were lost sight of in their descent. The strangest thing about the phenomenon was its being succeeded by a continuous peal of distant thunder for about two minutes, although it was a very clear moonlit evening, and there were no clouds except some light ones far in the south. His Highness the Nawab Sahib was holding a Darbar, and immediately sent for the only meteorologists available—the Joshis or Brahmin astrologers, who were of opinion that the occurrence betokened a peaceful and plentiful year and harvest."

Our Bombay Esplanade must arouse in Madrasee visitors a lively spirit of envy, we should imagine, when they compare our beautiful stretches of green sward with the condition of the *maidans* in the benighted city. The Madras Esplanades, to judge from a description which appears in a local paper, are in a miserable condition for want of attention, being "little better than waste land." If our open spaces near the Cooperage and Bandstand, in front of the Gymkhana, behind the Marine Lines, &c., were in similar condition, Bombay people would soon cry out, as the *Madras Mail* cries, that something should be done "to mitigate the desolateness of the locality."

The order to inquire into the state of the Mysore jewels has not satisfied the *Statesman*, who hears that the officer ordered to make the inquiry is Colonel Hay, Commissioner of the Ashtagram division, who has been, and is, in charge of the palace, having under him the present manager of the Maharajah's household. "Colonel Hay was a daily visitor at the house of Mr. Rungacharloo during the latter's recent visit to Mysore, and is, besides, a sort of right-hand to Mr. Gordon. It is therefore impossible, however conscientious he may be—and we have not a suspicion to suggest against Colonel Hay—that he can escape influences which may seriously interfere with the thorough and effective discharge of the duty imposed upon him. Whoever suggested that Colonel Hay should be chosen for this investigation, could have had in view only the object of hushing up the affair. It is all the same as if Mr. Gordon or even Mr. Rungacharloo himself had been ordered to investigate and report." Our contemporary hopes it is not yet too late to protest against this sham enquiry, and calls for the appointment of a committee of officers entirely disinterested and unconnected with the Chief Commissioner or the palace officials.

Lord Hartington intends to visit India during the Parliamentary recess, if we are to place faith in the rather vague authority, "letters from England", cited by the Allahabad journal. There may be truth in the rumour, as his Lordship has a predilection in favour of politicians and administrators studying the affairs of a country with which they have to deal through the medium of a personal acquaintance. A few years ago he undertook a journey to Constantinople with that object.

The steamer Rajputana, which left Rangoon for Madras the other day, was stopped at the Hastings at the instigation of the Assistant Quarter-master General, who objected to the large number of deck passengers, as detrimental to the comfort of the sick soldiers and sepoys of whom there were a good number on board. The result of the protest made by this officer was that out of 650 passengers on board, 250 were sent a shore.

The news of the departure of Colonel Gordon for China had reached that country just before the sailing of the last mail. The general opinion among the foreign residents at Shanghai and other settlements appears to be that the action of Colonel Gordon afforded an assurance of peace, as being calculated to have a good effect on Russian pretensions. It was felt that he was quite incapable of encouraging the Chinese in their warlike humour. From every point of view Colonel Gordon's action was held to be a wise move, and one calculated to have the best influence both on the interests of China, and on those of the many nations having extensive dealings with that Empire.

The confession the murderer Nairns made before his execution is valuable not only as corroborating the finding of the Court as to his own guilt, but as exonerating the other men whom some of the Calcutta papers have sedulously laboured to bring under suspicion. In addition to the statement that none of his comrades participated in the act, when asked as to the blow with the stick, which broke it, and the non-presence of a bruise, Nairns accounted for apparent inconsistency by stating that the deceased constable warded off the blow with his mat umbrella, after which he knocked the unfortunate man down with his fist, and finished him off with his knife. Nairns further stated that he did not know whether his victim was kneeling, or lying down. He was confused with drink, to which cause he attributed the murder.

The *Bombay Review* really thinks the *Statesman* is serious in talking of the impeachment of the late Ministers and improves upon the notion by suggesting that they should be tried at the Old Bailey or the Middlesex Sessions:—"Impeachment of the Ex-Ministers" is the first article in the second number of the monthly *Statesman*. On reading this, the remark at once suggested itself 'this reads like business;' and we hoped to find some definite indication that legal proceedings against certain members of the late Ministry, so often shown to be urgently needed in vindication of our national honour, were about to be initiated. But, on turning to the article in question, we find no draft of any formal indictment suitable to be presented to a Court of Law. Suggestions pertinent enough, and passing indications of where material for that purpose could be obtained, there are in abundance, fired, too, with an ardent feeling of high political morality. But this will go only a short way with either solicitors or counsel; and, until some patriot of wealth and position will put himself into form as a plaintiff, to institute and follow up what should be the great political *cause celebre* of this century, as the impeachment of Warren Hastings was of the last, the Earl of Beaconsfield may count the buds and blossoms at Hughenden, the "veracious Marquis" may flout and gibe the new Ministers in the gilded chamber and Sir Stafford Northcote may pursue his unseemly part in encouraging factious opposition in the Commons—all of them with scornful indifference as to 'moral verdicts' and in the conscious security of personal impunity. Until the law courts are appealed to, with seriousness and determination, to arraign the late Ministers on the charges of 'betrayal of the Crown' and 'encroachments on the public liberties,' the world will assume that the day has gone by when Executive authorities can be held personally liable for the methods and consequences of their abuse of power, and disregard of its responsibilities." So far the *Review*. Perhaps its editor will kindly tell us how an English (or any other) Court of Law can take cognizance of any one of the most deprecated of the acts of the late ministers or of their pro-consuls? Was not everyone of those acts sanctioned by the "mechanical majority" of Parliament? And is Parliamentary sanction to be made of none effect by any judge, however big his wig, now on the Bench? Why do able editors write nonsense when treating these questions of *haute politique*?

A gentleman with the Naga Field Force writes to a Calcutta paper:—"Of course you are aware that the expeditionary force is broken up, but we retain a strong garrison in these hills (Naga), and the laying in of rations for it, for the remainder of the year, has been occupying our attention all along. The monsoon is fairly on us, rendering the roads impassable for elephant and cart traffic, and our task is not more than half accomplished. What with moving troops to the foot of the hills, and organising a boat service on the Dunsiri River, we expect to keep things going in a 'hand-to-mouth' style until the rains are over."

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner* is sarcastic:—"There is the victory gained in England by the atheist Bradlaugh, who has succeeded in making a majority of the English House of Commons declare that the simple word of honour of an atheist is quite as good as the oath of a Christian." The same Catholic organ falls foul of "M. Gambetta, a Frenchman by birth, but a Genoese by descent. This man has succeeded, like another Pontius Pilate, in prevailing upon the people of France, upon only a minority of them, however, to clamour for the release of the Communist convicts and the expulsion of the Congregationists, until the criminals are actually being restored to social life, and the just ones are being ejected." There is a flaw in this comparison, inasmuch as Poutius Pilate did nothing to incite the unjust clamour of the people. All the same the implied suggestion that Pontius Pilate was an opportunist is original and piquant.

The *Bombay Gardian* writes very sensibly on the principle of liberty of opinion underlying the Bradlaugh incident:—We have not taken any very great interest in the efforts made by the House of Commons to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh, because we felt that the responsibility of his claim to sit there rested with those that elected him. The representative system is at an end if those who have been elected by certain portions of the people can exclude those who have been elected by others. It seemed to us that he must sooner or later be allowed to sit there. There were a hundred meetings held on the same day in different parts of England to protest against the action of the House in denying him admission to membership. We are far from thinking that the people who gathered to these meetings were atheists or even deists; it is possible that there were Christians among them, fearing above all things to favour any course that would look like persecution. Still, we believe that the great majority of Englishmen are strongly opposed to Mr. Bradlaugh's peculiar views regarding religion, social life, and politics.

From Jeddah comes the information that Abdul Mothaleb proceeded to Mecca on the 15th *Rabi-Aker*, and took up the hierarchical Government of the Hedjaz under the usual salvos of artillery. Peace and tranquillity are now said to reign in the Hedjaz. The tribunals, however, expect much work, owing to petitions coming from all sides embodying claims against the exiled Sharifs and their agents and adherents. Three hundred and seventy petitions have been already filed, and more are expected.

The *Pioneer* corrects itself. On Thursday the Allahabad organ informed its readers that "in all probability" the representations of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the mail departure question would not have any effect, as "the Director-General of the Post Office and the railway companies concerned have already arranged for the new running of the mail trains from the 1st August," and "it is unlikely that either the Bombay Chamber of Commerce or the Calcutta Trades will upset the arrangement." Before our contemporary's next issue appeared, he was better informed, and announced:—"Since noticing yesterday the letter of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce about the departure of the mail from Bombay we have learnt that the proposed change in the running of the mail trains will not be carried out at present."

Attention is drawn by a contemporary to several matters in which concessions are called for. Amongst these are the rates for carriage of food grains charged by the G. I. P. Railway, and the tariffs of the Indian Telegraph Department. On the former subject, our contemporary, the *Indian Daily News*, writes:—"It is an absurdity to suppose they cannot carry food-grains in quantity cheaper than they do at present, the great cause of the immense falling-off in their goods earnings being on this account. At the same time large quantities continue to arrive at Bombay by common country carts, and it seems disgraceful that the railway cannot carry grain in large quantities, at least as cheaply as that primitive mode of conveyance." Most people will readily enough agree with the next proposition—that it would be advantageous all round to reduce the inland telegraph charge and allow six words to be transmitted for eight annas in lieu of the present high rate of a rupee. The *News*, and a good many others besides, "would also advise a larger reduction in messages to the United Kingdom. At present, these are charged at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per word. A reduction to one rupee per word would increase this business tenfold, and if the wires at the disposal of the department for this traffic are not already overworked, they could not be better utilized than in this way. Hundreds of messages would be forwarded if a short despatch could be sent for five or six rupees, while people now look twice at Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 required to be spent for such a purpose."

The question of the allowances to the poor Government employés taken to Simla, on which some hundred memorials have been forwarded to the Viceroy, together with an alternative scheme proposed by Mr. R.B. Chapman, that the majority of the clerks should be kept all the year round at Simla, and only a few be taken down to Calcutta, has been referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Aitchison, Lyall, and Chapman.

The offer of the Governorship of Madras, the *Pioneer* believes—on what authority it does not say—was really made to the Right Hon'ble Mr. Adam; but he refused it on account of his wife's health, which, it was feared, would not stand the climate. *Vanity Fair*, referring possibly to the rumours about Mr. Adam, writes:—

> "There was a Parsee of Madras,
> Who said, 'My Lord Duke, you're an ass.'
> Says he, 'That may be,
> But just wait till you see
> My successor; he's really first class.'"

From the official district reports for Bengal, for the week ended the 17th July, we see that though rain was reported to have fallen in almost every district, still more was wanted in parts of the Bardwan, Presidency, Rajshahai and Dhaka divisions, and generally throughout Patna and Bhagalpur for the rice planting. On the other hand, some damage by rain or floods was reported in the 24-Parganas, Rajshahai, Kattak and Puri.

THE QUESTIONABLE ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I believe the C. D. Act is to be carried out, whether the Corporation sanction the Rs. 15,000 grant or not.

Sir Richard Temple appears to have bequeathed the Act to the present Governor, and as the Act is on the Statute Books, I presume Sir James Fergusson does not intend that it shall remain a dead letter much longer. In fact, I believe the Act was bequeathed to Sir Richard Temple. But I am not quite sure about this.

The arguments against the introduction of the Act appear to be overwhelming. And it is singular that laymen have had a most decided advantage in argument over professional men. There is a strong feeling against the introduction of this Act in Bombay. Would it not be well that a public meeting of the inhabitants should be convened, that resolutions be formed and a petition presented—a monster petition, I think, it would be—to the Government of Bombay or perhaps to the Viceroy and Governor General of India, or the Secretary of State for India at home? The advocates of this Act seem to lose sight of the effect it must have upon the native mind when a Government make such a retrograde movement as the Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandlick justly terms going back a hundred years.

If sin is sin or immorality is immorality, if the Church, the recognised Church of England's, teachings are against sin and immorality, if the doctrine of the Christian religion is against sin and immorality, is it to be wondered at that the very thought that such an Act is about to be introduced into Bombay causes the greatest apprehension amongst thinking men?—amongst thinking men of all classes, native as well as European. This great country is under the benign rule of a woman—a pure and good woman. God forbid that her rule should be stained by any such folly as is contemplated by the advocates of the C. D. Act. Sir, I do not believe that the advocates of the C. D. Act in Bombay have really thought this thing out. Their arguments are so on the surface, so flimsy, so very weak, I am sure they have not given the subject the serious attention it demands at the hand of every man in the community. It is pitiable to see men stand up in public—professional men particularly—and make their watery arguments to be crushed out by any layman who will take the trouble to look up authorities. But, even if the arguments were good in a professional point of view, then comes the moral aspect of the question. I will not, however, trespass any further upon your valuable space, but I trust, that only suggestion that a public meeting be convened may be carried out, for I consider that the inhabitants of the town and island of Bombay are in duty bound to enter their protest against the introduction of an Act that is so very reprehensible in every way.

LYNX-EYED.

NOTES FROM GUZERAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

"The rain it raineth every day," and very welcome it is in this famine wasted, thirsty land. But *nequid nimis*. It has been pouring heavily all night, and is still coming down as if it meant never to leave off. So that instead of doing good, it may do much harm. However, it is no use complaining. The clerk of the weather is a power at once irresponsible and unamenable to our exact requirements and wants, and so we must needs make the best of what we get. When, however, there is so great a superfluity of an article so precious in this country as water, it seems a vast pity to find that nothing is done to store and secure it, instead of allowing it to run waste and work injury. The country for the most part in this district and in the adjoining Kaira district is extremely flat and even, so that if the rains are heavy it soon becomes flooded, and presents the appearance of a large lake, fields and roads being all equally submerged, and the waters remaining thus undrained, are undoubtedly the cause of that pestilent malaria and Guzerat fever which yearly carry off a great number of the people of these districts in the months of September, October, and November. Some system, then, of draining the country and storing the water appears highly desirable. The country all over these districts is dotted over with large wells or tanks anciently built by private munificence or from common village funds. These tanks, no doubt, formerly served as reservoirs, but in the course of time, through neglect, most of these have been silted up with sand, mud and rubbish, and are now more like big *bogs* or hollows which overflow with the first heavy showers, and dry up entirely by the end of March, when a want of water begins to be felt. Now it seems to me that if some portion of the local funds money, often spent in a very purposeless manner, were annually devoted to the excavating, deepening, and clearing of these tanks, they would afford an excellent water-supply in a country like Guzerat, help to drain off its fields, and thus render it far more salubrious than it is. Money spent in this way will be spent to far greater purpose than in building travellers' bungalows where, (as on Neriad) there is absolutely no need or call for them; or in raising pleasure houses for European picnicers as on the Nugina in the Kankaria Tank here; or in making macadamised roads for the comfort of the Collector Saheb's horses.

The wise men of Gotham who compose our Municipality, under a spasmodic fit of energy, lately quarrelled with their health officer, who, not being used to fault-finding, has hastily resigned the place, just when by the incremental increase of salary, the place had become worth keeping. The Collector of Ahmedabad, whose argus eye detected the sanitary default which has led to the resignation, has made up his mind to have an European Health Officer, and so the Municipality have advertized for a "*sober* European Health Officer." This city certainly needs, and has long needed a vigilant, active Health Officer, who could and would devote his time to the discharge of his duties, but there is no chance of any good European being found on so spare a salary.

I see that I have been forestalled in my account of the *Sanskrit* play recently performed here by the undergraduates of our Arts College under the guidance of the Sanskrit Professor. The play selected was "*Sakoontala*, or the Lost Ring," by the Sanskrit poet Kalidasa who flourished a hundred years before Christ and was one of the brightest of the 'nine gems' who adorned the Court of Rajah Vakramaditya. The drama has been made familiar to English readers by Professor Monier Willams' excellent translation. The young *alumni* of the college acquitted themselves very creditably, and the large native audience which had assembled in Halleesing's Haveli were in ecstacies. To those, however, who did not understand "the Mother of Languages," the performance appeared rather tame; the acting being very indifferent, and the entire get-up being very poor, the costumes too were neither novel nor picturesque and were wanting in historical accuracy; whilst the scenery consisted of three dirty pots of unblown tube roses and one or two plantain trees steadied against the wall. In fact, in the way of accoutrements and stage accessories the whole thing was as absurd, and as comically simple as the play of *Pyramus and Thisbe* performed by the worthy Bottom and his mates before Theseus and Hyppolita. The royal chariot of King Dushyanta was a ricketty perambulator; whilst the rising sun was represented by a couple of blue lights which emitted volumes of sulphur-laden smoke that nearly suffocated us and left anything but "fragrance choice and sweet." The seven long acts were all rigorously enacted, much to the delight of the *shethias and bhaisahebs* who, as soon as the few Europeans had left, became most vociferous in their applause; clapped and cheered and lauded every word said without any discrimination, and received our modest Sanscrit Professor with acclamations as if he were Kalidasa himself.

WEATHER REPORTS.—July 25.

Carwar, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. 4; thermometer 79; barometer 29·922. Fall of rain 75 cents.

Mangalore, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy and rainy; wind N.W.; thermometer 76·25, 76; barometer 30, 29·94. Fall of rain 1 inch, 77 cents.

Vingorla, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. W. light; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 50 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	38 45	40 65	33 92	37 35
July 23 Friday	0 1	.....	.....	.....
24 Saturday	0 44	0 60	0 12	0 68
25 Sunday	....	0 35	0 67	0 38
Total	38 90	41 60	34 71	38 36
Total Fall, July 25, 1879	25 30	29 65	*	30 59

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

Date.	Panju.	Vaitarna.	Palghur.	Gholwad.	Bulsar.	Surat.
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
Previous July	41 29	44 54	49 52	33 17	47 17	18 28
19	0 23	0 90	0 29	0 24	0 35	0 50
20	0 10	0 60	0 30	0 13	0 23	0 20
21	0 84	1 28	0 48	0 27	0 11	0 45
22	0 7	0 80	0 69	0 26	0 28	0 0
Total.	42 53	47 62	51 28	34 7	48 19	19 43

Aurangabad, July 24.—The total fall of rain to date is 12·32 inches. The greatest fall in one shower this season—1·72 inches—was on the 16th instant. Weather pleasant.

Simla, July 20.—A very general rise of the barometer has taken place since yesterday, greater in the west than the east; and thus the distribution of pressure noticed in yesterday's report is somewhat modified, that of the North-Western Provinces generally being somewhat higher than that of Berar and Bengal on the one hand, or of the Punjab on the other. A heavy fall of 7 inches of rain is reported from Chittagong, quantities between 1 and 2 inches from Burdwan, Bhaugulpore, and Julpigori, 6-tenths at Patna, and 1 or 2-tenths at Mozufferpore, Hasaribagh, and Dacca. In the North-Western Provinces, Agra has ½ inch, Muttra 2-tenths, Allahabad 1-tenth, Lucknow ½ inch, Bareilly 8-tenths. In the Punjab, Delhi ½ inch, Simla 6-tenths, Lahore ½ inch, Dera Ismail Khan 12-tenths. In Rajputana and Central India, no rain of importance, except 1¾ inches at Bhurtpore on the 18th. In the Central Provinces, Jubbulpore ½ inch. In Bombay, 7-tenths at Surat, 2½ inches at Goa, 2-tenths at Belgaum, and 8-tenths at Sholapore. In Madras 1-tenth at Vizagapatam, 3-tenths at Masulipatam, 2 inches at Madras, 1½ at Cochin, and 1¾ at Calicut.—Henry F. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd July 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·682
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·5
Dew Point	75.5
Relative humidity of Air	.882
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·0
General Direction of Wind	W, WNW, W, NW, WNW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	337
Fall of Rain*	0·01
Total fall during month	16·95
" " year	38·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th July.	0·27

*From midnight to midnight.

Anæmic for several years past, I could neither stand nor digest any food. Few bottles of Dusart's syrup have brought back my appetite and restored my former strength. I likewise gave this medicine to a young ricketty infant of mine: all traces of disease disappeared, and the child's constitution is well developed. Mrs. Johnson, Washington, U.S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Ice Company, C. H. B. Forbes & Co., 3 Church Lane, 3 p. m.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).

Monthly Missionary Prayer Meeting, Dean Lane, Fort, 8 p.m.

Brilliard Handicap, Waverley Hotel, 9 p.m.

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on 23rd inst.:—Gulf of Suez (s), from London. On 24th inst.:—Umballa (s), from Kurrachee; Ohanda (s), Calcutta; Memfi (s), Trieste. On 25th inst:—Maritime Union, from Newport; Ellora (s), Kurrachee.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on 24th inst:—Hispania (s), to Kurrachee; Khedive (s), Southampton; Chupra (s), Kurrachee; C. M. Davis, Moulmein; Calcutta (s), Kurrachee.

Prince's Dock.—The S. S. Peer of the Realm left the dock on Saturday last.

Major General Hatch.—We understand that Major General Hatch, Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, retires from the service in September next.

An Old Government Servant.—An old Government servant died at Poona on the 23rd inst., in Mr. W. T. Kinchella, a pensioner, of the Military Board Office, who had served Government for upwards of thirty years.

The Neemuch Ordnance Depot.—It was rumoured in Poona last Saturday that Government have it in contemplation to abolish the Neemuch Ordnance Depôt in October next.

The L. B. and M. Bank.—Mr. H. Stead obtained judgment at the Small Causes Court on Saturday against Domingo Fernandes (Rs. 149), Balcrishna Sadashew (Rs. 741), and Atmaram Ramchunder (Rs. 372), on behalf of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, in liquidation.

Sale of a Mill.—The Manchester and Bombay Spinning and Weaving Mill has been sold for Rs. 8,60,000, but Dhurrumsey Dhunjee is not one of the purchasers, as the *Times of India* stated on Saturday. The purchasers are Messrs. Thackersey Mooljee, Khimjee Odhowjee, and Morarjee Ruttonsey.

Cruelty to Animals.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 24th inst.:—Horses, 3 lame, 2 broken knees; bullocks, 11 lame, 11 sore necks, and 2 sores on body. Total number of cases 29; amount of fines Rs. 62.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Raghoo Suddoo who died from the effects of injuries he sustained about fourteen days ago by being accidentally caught in a strap at the New Dhurrumsey Spinining and Weaving Mill. A verdict of "accidental death" was recorded.

Band at the Apollo Bunder.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Garibaldi	J. Schmuck.
Overture	Le Dieu et la Bayadére	Auber.
Scena e Duetto	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Waltz	La Périchole	C. Coote.
Quadrille	Flotte Bursche	Suppé.
Galop	Nur Schnell	Roth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Concert at the Temple Bar.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9:—

March	Garibaldi	J. Schmuck.
Overture	Geisterkoenig	Adam.
Song	Am Wasser	Schubert.
Waltz	Am Woerther See	Koschat.
Potpouri	English	Latta.
Quadrille	Madam Angot	Strauss.
Song	Loees Request	
Waltz	Fische Geister	Strauss.
Arie	Attilla	Verdi.
Galop	Champagner Charli	Munzer.

Thefts.—Mahomed Jaffer was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a Koran and sundry articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 54, the property of Hajee Khamran. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—Cadur Adam *alias* Ebram Adam, a noted character, was convicted on the same day by Mr. C. P. Cooper on three separate charges of theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, a black woollen travelling rug and three glass tumblers, of the collective value of Rs. 7-8, belonging to three different parties. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

Fancy Bazaar at Poona in aid of the Zenana Mission.—A bazaar was held on the 14th and 15th inst. at the Church of Scotland Mission House. This mission which teaches native ladies at their own houses, has seven day schools in Poona and its neighbourhood, and maintains an orphanage in which only destitute girls are received. These are taught household work and sewing, and receive a thorough vernacular education. English is taught to the normal class only. The schools are under Government inspection. The bazaar was in aid of the funds of this mission, and also of those of the boys' orphanage of the Free Church Mission. These boys are for the most part "famine orphans," and are being educated not only in the common branches, but also in industrial work. They are learning the business of printers and compositors. Specimens of their work were exhibited and sold at the bazaar together with a great variety of toys and dolls and fancy work, sent from Scotland. Lady Fergusson came to the sale, and kindly expressed her interest in the boys and girls of the two orphanages, who were drawn up in the mission compound to receive her. The native church choir sang Mahrathi and English airs very sweetly, doing credit to their instructors, Miss Bernard, the Rev. Mr. Small, Mrs. Small, and the Misses Small. The sale realised about Rs. 700.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Khedive, Captain P. S. Tomlin, sailed on Saturday last for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Surgeon G L Gubbins, Lieut Col Lawson, Lieut E R N Walton, Commander A S P Woodruffe, and Mr A Hunter.

For Brindisi—Mr F R Sharp and Mr C X Cordeiro.

For Suez—Rev J M Hafoe and 5 children.

HIGH COURT.—July 24.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice M. Melvill)

COURT OF APPEAL. DAMAGES FOR LOSS OF LIFE.

SYBILL DEBORAH HAMILTON vs. THE B. I. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The hearing of this case which was adjourned on Friday was proceeded with yesterday. Regarding the question of the amount of damages to be awarded to plaintiff, Mr. Kirkpatrick, who appeared for the defendants, urged the necessity for taking into consideration the probability of the services of the deceased being dispensed with.

His Lordship remarked that no evidence was on record of the telegraph staff being reduced, in fact there seemed every probability of it being extended.

Mr. Inverarity who appeared for the plaintiff argued that the sum the plaintiff asked for was considerably less than the amount Mr. McLauchlan Slater calculated as the equivalent of the value of the deceased's income as a life annuity.

His Lordship.—We have already expressed our opinion that negligence on the part of defendants has been already proved. The point under consideration is the amount of damages to be awarded to plaintiff and we have first to take into consideration the age of the deceased and what was his state of health. There is no evidence to show the presence of any disease. Secondly, what was his salary and chances of promotion. Deceased had duly passed all his examinations so far and there was nothing to show any improbability in his passing the next one. His character was good and under the circumstances taking into consideration how much he would have probably spent on himself and how much on his wife and children, the court awards damages in favour of plaintiff for Rs. 14,000 and cost of the suit, but only the cost of two counsel in appeal. The money to be made over to the official trustee. Each of the children of whom there are three to have Rs. 2,000 each and the mother Rs. 8,000. The children's money to be invested in Government paper and the interest thereof to be paid to the mother for their clothing and maintenance until they are twenty-one years of age or married, and liberty to apply in case of the death of one of them. The widow to get the money without any deduction whatsoever.

FORT POLICE COURT.

(Before C. P. Cooper, Esq.)

ACTION FOR DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

SAMUEL ESSAJEE VS. VENAYEK CRUSTNARAO.

The hearing of this case was proceeded with on Saturday.

Mr. Joseph Machado, summoning clerk of the court, produced the statement of the proceedings of the two former charges against accused. The case for the prosecution closed. The court observed the truth of the charges made by accused against prosecutor was not proved. A man had no right to prefer an accusation of a crime against another without making due enquiry. The court directed Mr. Khunderao Morojee to have the questions framed which the defendant wished the commission to put to their witnesses at Aden and to send them in by Thursday next, giving Mr. Jardine's solicitors a copy of same, so that the questions could be sent to the magistrate at Aden by Saturday's mail. The hearing of the case was adjourned till Friday next at 2 p. m. when the accused was to produce his witness, Gunput Sukharam.

Eight patients affected with Phthisis pulmonalis in its first stage, treated by *Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime* during a period varying between six weeks and four months, are so well recovered at the present time that there is no possibility to witness the presence of tubercules in their lungs; he cure reckons now two years.—*Vienna Medical Gazette*, Austria.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The Committee of the B. V. R. Athletic Sports have arranged that the Annual Meeting shall take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 27th and 28th September next, on the ground in front of the Gymkhana, commencing each day at 3-30 p. m. The event will be as follows:—

1. 100 yards Flat Race.
2. 200 do. do.
3. Quarter of mile
4. Half mile
5. 1 Mile Walking Race. (*in full marching order.*)
6. 120 yards Hurdle Race.
7 & 8. Long and High Jumps.
9. Putting the shot.
10. Egg and Spoon Race.
11. Three-Legged Race.
12. Sack Race.

Extras:—Tug of War for Companies.

200 yards Flat Race for British soldiers and sailors.

200 yards Flat Race for Native soldiers.

No. 3, 6, 9, and 12 open to Volunteers of any Indian Corps.

Entrance Fees.—For Nos. 1 to 9, 8 *annas each*. Nos. 10 to 12, 4 *annas*. Extras *Free*.

Subscriptions are invited.

F. STOKES, Capt., 83rd Foot,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Honorary Secretaries.

[Entries to be made and subscriptions paid to the Honorary Treasurer, *Col. Sgt.* Macrae, at Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Elphinstone Circle.]

NEEMUCH SKY RACE MEETING.

July 3rd 1880.

Committee of Management.—President, Col. Blair, V. C. Members—Major Townsend; Capt. Cox.

"The Scindiah Purse."—For all Arabs. Weight for inches; 14 hands to carry 10 stone. Winners once, 10 lbs.; twice and more, 14 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.; gelding and mares 3 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5; half-entrance to the first; half to second horse. Rs. 150 from the fund. Distance half mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Powell's	g a g Splint	11	2	Owner	1
Capt Cox's	g a h Smudge	9	13	Owner	0
Capt Dalrymple's	g a h Gyroscope	9	11	Native	0
Mr Jackson's	c a h Inayat	10	5	Owner	0
Mr Neeld's	b a h Tickle	10	9	Owner	0
M jor Towensend's	c a h Neemuch	10	13	Mr Thompson.	0
Nawab of Jowrah's	c a h Grt Expectation	11	1	Emam	0

A fair race, but a bad start; all the horses well in at the finish.

"The Holkar-Scindiah State Railway Stakes."—For all ponies; weight for inches; 13-2 to carry 11st 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs.; geldings and mares 3 lbs. Entrance Rs. 5; half entrance to first; half to second pony. Rs. 50 from the fund. Distance ½ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Jackson's	b c b m Jezebel	10	13	Owner	1
H H Nawab of Jowra's	g a h Tosun	10	2		0
Ditto.	b w m Sooder	10	9		0
Capt Dalrymple's	d c b m Deborah	10	1	Native	0
Ditto.	c b h Nutkut	10	8		0
Mr Butler's	w c b h Octoroon	11	0	Mr Neeld	0
Mr Thompson's	r c b h Holy Poker	10	4	Owner	0
Mr Edwards'	c c b h Sepoy	8	12	Owner	0

Jezebel was very well ridden by Captain Duke, of the 17th Lancers.

"The Mogheer Cup."—For all sowars in the service of Maharajas Scindiah and Holkar. Distance ½ mile. First prize Rs. 10; second prize, Rs. 4.

This was a most exciting and laughable race, won by a sowar clothed in pantaloons of many colours.

"The Nawab of Jowra's Cup."—Hurdle Race. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2½ stone. Winners once, 10 lbs.; more than once, 14 lbs. Maidens allowed 5 lbs, gelding and mares 3 lbs. Entrance to go to second horse; Rs. 100 added. Distance about a mile over six flight of hurdles.

		st.	lbs.		
Capt Dalrymple's	b w m Daphne	11	6	Mr Neeld	1
H H Nawab of Jowra's	c w h Waif	12	10	Dr. Young	0
Mr Young's	b w m Kitty Sprightly	12	7	Owner	0

A splendid race, and a neck and neck affair the whole way. Won by half a head, and much credit is due to the riders of the two horses.

"Polo Ball Race."—Round a flag and back. No entrance fee. About ¼ of a mile. Prize, riding whip.

"The Rajpootana Hurdle Race"—For all Ponies. Catch weight 11st. Distance half a mile; three flights of hurdle. Entrance Rs 3; second to save his stake. Prize cup given by Capt. Loch. Rs 115 added.

Mr. Gael's pony, no name, and ridden well by Mr. Chapman, of the 29th Regiment. A very good race. The pony travelled as if he was on one of the macadamised roads.

THE KABUL DURBAR.

Kabul, 23rd July.

Yesterday General Stewart held a durbar at which the local Sirdars attended. Mr. Lepel Griffin, in a speech, reminded his hearers that three months ago he stated that the armies of the British would withdraw as soon as the prospects of a settled administration were assured, and a Chief acknowledged who should not only be friendly to the British, but have the cordial support of his own countrymen. Mr. Lepel Griffin continued:—"Since then, Generals Stewart and Roberts and myself have endeavoured to carry into effect the wishes of the Government, and you are summoned to-day to hear that our efforts have been successful. The course of events having placed Abdurrahman in a position which fulfils the wishes and expectations of the Government, the Viceroy and the Government of the Queen Empress are pleased to announce that they publicly recognise Abdurrahman, grandson of the illustrious Ameer Dost Mahomed, as Ameer of Kabul. It is to Government a source of satisfaction that the tribes and chiefs have preferred a distinguished member of the Barakzai family, who is a renowned soldier, wise and experienced; his sentiments towards the British are most friendly, and as long as his rule shows that he is animated by these sentiments he cannot fail to receive the support to the British Government. He will best show his friendship to the British by treating as friends those subjects who have done us service. In accordance with the assurance already conveyed to you, the armies of the Queen Empress will shortly withdraw within these frontiers decided by the Treaty of Gundamuck. We trust and firmly believe that your remembrance of the English will not be unkindly. We fought you in the field whenever your opposed us, but your religion has been in no way interfered with; your honour and your women have been respected; everyone has been in secure possession of his property. Whatever has been necessary to support the army has been liberally paid for. Since I came to Kabul I have been in daily intercourse with you, but I never heard an Afghan make a complaint of the conduct of any soldier, English or native, belonging to Her Majesty's army. The British Government has been always well-disposed towards Afghanistan. You all know how it supported and assisted the former rulers of the country. It has no other wish than your happiness and prosperity; it is with this object alone that to-day it recognises Sirdar Abdurrahman Khan as Ameer of Kabul."

Mr. Griffin spoke in Persian; he then read the speech in English. Mr. Cunningham read the Pushtu translation. The Sirdars listened attentively, but made no sign of assent or dissent.

General Stewart then said:—"Before closing the proceedings I wish to say one or two words to the Sirdars and Chiefs now assembled. After the friendly sentiments of Mr. Lepel Griffin, so fully explained to you on the part of the Government of India, if you desire to do service to your country, you will make those sentiments known far and wide among your own people, and you will all sink your private quarrels and differences and unite in assisting the new Ameer to restore peace and order in Afganistan." Major Euan Smith translated this into Persian, after which the durbar ended.—*Pioneer.*

BENGAL.

A Vicious Pony.—A Calcutta police sepoy was attacked the other night by a runaway pegu pony, which bit his shoulder so severely that he had to be taken to hospital.

The directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alterations in the rates of interest or discount, but the margins on 4½ per cent. Government Securities of 1878-79 were reduced one per cent.

Explosion.—Some natives were engaged in the occupation of making fireworks at Calcutta the other day, when a spark from a *chillum* ignited a quantity of gunpowder, and seven persons were severely burnt by the explosion. Two have since died.

One of the objects of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Muzaffarpur is reported to be to consider the question of the extension of the railway to Bettia, to promote which the Maharaja of Bettia has promised liberal assistance.

Men Overboard.—The captain of the Star of the Sea has furnished the Calcutta Port Officer with the following extract from his log:—On the 29th of May, Lat. 39-30 south, Long. 66 east—ship running before a heavy gale of wind; all hands on the quarter-deck after reefing the main topsail, and, in the act of hoisting it, ship took two heavy seas on board, one on the port quarter, and another on the starboard, completely filling the decks up to the rails fore and aft. After the sea cleared away, mustered all hands and found seven missing, washed overboard. Names are as follows:—J. King, boatswain, of Drogheda, J. Rowe, seaman, of Drogheda, J. Monan, seaman, of Drogheda, J. Garvey, seaman, of Drogheda, W. Worroll, seaman, of Liverpool, W. Welsh, seaman, of Liverpool, J. E. O'Corne, apprentice, of London.

MADRAS.

Official Visit to Bellary.—The Governor and the Civilian Members of Council visited Bellary on the 22nd inst. The roads were gay with bunting, &c., and were thronged with natives. The Municipality presented an address, a levée was held, the Governor drove through the town, and a dinner party at the Collector's wound up the day's proceedings.

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE KANDAHAR FORCE AND RESERVE DIVISION.

At Kandahar—General Primrose and Staff. Artillery—Colonel French, Commanding—C-2 R. A.; 2 guns at Khelat-i-Gilzai; 5-11 R. A. Cavalry—Poona Horse, Head-quarters and detail 3rd Cavalry; 2nd Infantry Brigade, under Brigadier General Brooke, 7th Fusiliers; 19th Native Infantry; 2 companies 66th Regiment. 4th Native Infantry at Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

Girishk Column under General Burrows—E. B. R. H. A.; Cavalry under Brigadier General Nuttall; Head-quarters 3rd Cavalry and 3rd Sind Horse. 1st Infantry Brigade; 66th Regiments (6 companies); 1st and 30th Regiments Native Infantry; Head-quarters No. 2 Company Sappers and Miners.

ON LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Mundi Hissar—25 sabres, Poona Horse; 40 men, 19th N. I.

Abdul Rahman—25 sabres, Poona Horse; 40 men, 19th N. I.

Melkarez—14 sabres, Poona Horse; 55 men, 19th N. I.

Dubrai—14 sabres, Poona Horse; 51 men, 19th N. I.; 26th Sappers.

Gatai—14 sabres, Poona Horse; 46 men, 19th N. I.

Chaman—2 mountain guns; 41 sabres, Poona Horse; companies 28th N. I.

Killa Abdulla—15 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse; 2 companies, 28th N. I.

Gulistan Karez—14 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse; 1 company, 28th N. I.

Sagee—13 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse.

Dina Karez—12 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse.

Mehterzai—13 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse.

Quetta—14 9 R. A.; No. 2 Mountain Battery; Head-quarters 2nd Sind Horse; 10th N. I.

Sarakoli Pass—250 men 16th N. I.

Kasim Killa—25 men 16th N. I.

Khushdil Khan—1 squadron, Poona Horse; 215 men, 28th N. I.

Gurki defile, near Oolgai—51 men, 16th N. I.

Saran Tangi, on direct road to Quetta, telegraph and road work—75 men, 16th N. I.

Kuch—145 men, 1st Belooch Battalion; 25 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse; Head-quarters and 75 men, 16th N. I.;

North Chuppar Rife—220 rifles, 1st Belooch Battalion; 3 companies, Sappers.

Darghai—150 rifles, 1st Belooch Battalion.

Shor—12 rifles, 1st Belooch Battalion.

Shargh Railway—120 men, 1st Belooch Battalion; 40 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse.

Nassak—16 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse; 13 men, 1st Belooch Battalion.

Hurnai—25 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse; 200 men, 5th N. I; and 75 sabres, 2nd Sind Horse, employed on outpost duty.

Thull Chotiali and on the line of communication with Spintangi—2 mountain guns, 180 sabres, 2nd Cavalry; 500 men, 5th N. I.

Spintangi—75 men, 23rd N. I.

Daloojal—25 sabres, 1st Sind Horse; 25 men, 23rd N. I.

Zindigiab—25 men, 23rd N. I.

Koochali—25 men, 23rd N. I.

Sangan Valley—25 sabres, 1st Sind Horse; 150 men, 23rd N. I.

Gunda Kinduff—25 men, 23rd N. I. Killat-i-Kila—13 men, 23rd N. I.

Nari Gorge—25 men, 23rd N. I,

Thulli—37 sabres, 1st Sind Horse 50 men, 23rd N. I.

Sibi—40 sabres, 1st Sind Horse. 150 med 23rd N. I.

RESERVE DIVISION.

At Jacobabad, under Brigadier General Wood, Head-quarters 1st Sind Horse; 1½ Squadrons 2nd Light Cavalry; 1st Madras Cavalry (under orders to proceed to Kandahar).

Hyderabad and Kurrachee—1st Infantry Brigade under Senior Officer F-2 Royal Artillery; 2nd Battalion 11th Regiment proceeding to Kandahar, 24th N. I. (*enroute* to line of communications).

Second Brigade, General Brown, 15th Regiment; Head-quarters 9th N. I. *en route* to line of communications); 3rd N. I, companies Jacobabad); D-B. Royal Horse Artillery attached from Cavalry Brigade.

KANDAHAR ITEMS.

On July 10th, Dr. Eaton, 16th N. I., and Lieut Slater, R. E., while proceeding with 3 Sind Horsemen from Chuppan mountain to Kuch, were fired at by a party of Pathans believed to be Panizar Kahars concealed behind some rocks. Dr. Eaton's horse was killed, Lieut. Slater's and a sowar's horses were both mortally wounded.

Arrangements are being made for laying a line of telegraph from Kandahar to Girishk. Mr. Botsler, Superintendent of Telegraph, is expected at Kandahar in a few days to look after its construction.

We learn from a correspondent at Kuch that General Phayre is engaged in making a road from the camp at Kuch into Quetta. The work, although in many places by no means light, is making rapid progress. The General lays out the road entirely himself.

The railway is not to be constructed further than Gwal, though the line will be surveyed as far as Gulistan. Since the Post Master at Sibi was dismissed there has been a considerable improvement in the Postal Service, but still it is far from perfect.

There has been heavy rain on the hills and in the Nari Valley, which has rendered the road from Hurnai to Sibi impassable.

The water at Spintangi has collected and formed a goodish size lake which, however, is expected to run off in a few days.

We understand that the Government of India has sanctioned the construction of a short length of railway from Sibi to Pirchokee, a distance of 21 miles, with a pile bridge over the Nari river at Mittri. This does not look as if the Bolan route is going to be given up just yet.

Colonel Lindsay, R. E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Kandahar State Railway, is at Quetta.

Captain Carruthers, of the 16th Regt. N. I., is ill with typhoid fever at Kutch, but is progressing favourably. Lieutenant O' Sullivan, R. E., is also suffering from the same disease at Sharigh.

The weather at Quetta has been very warm during the last week, and rain is eagerly looked for.

Immediate arrangements are being made for the repair of the Bolan Pass road, also of that from Siriab to Quetta, which last at present is in a very bad state.

We learn that the Surteep, one of the chief men of the district and a great landowner living on his estate at Kokeran, has gone off to join Ayub Khan. He left with a small following with the avowed intention of joining the Wali, but eventually went on towards Farah. His son, who is living at Kandahar, has been seized by the Wali's orders and placed in confinement. It is difficult to understand what has induced the Surteep to act in this manner, except that he is an Afghan, and there is no knowing what an Afghan will, or will not do. He has been a great friend to the British ever since we came here, and has helped us in many ways. His home and gardens at Kokeran were always open to the officers of the garrison, and were constantly visited by them, when they were always certain to receive a hearty welcome.—*Kandahar News.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Wolves.—Some seven wolves have appeared near a village called Nahar in the Dojana State and have caused great excitement among its inhabitants. Besides a large number of goats being killed, about half a dozen men and women have been torn by the terrible beasts to pieces. The wolves are reported to have come from the jungle which adjoins the village. A similar report is heard from Rohtak where a jemadar had an encounter with a wolf which ran away.

An Escaped Elephant.—A correspondent of the *Lucknow Times* writes:—Last Monday the city of Fyzabad had "fine sport." A mad elephant, a splendid old tusker found his way into Fyzabad. On his route he destroyed large quantities of grain, which lay piled up on the sides of the road, everthrew several carts and *ekkas*, and is reported to have killed several men. I can only vouch for the death of one man, a *fakeer*, whose dead body I saw carried away to be thrown into river, who, although warned, would not in his foolhardiness get out of the excited animal's way. A blow from one of the ponderous feet crushed the life out of the poor man at once. Soon the news of his doings spread through the station like wild-fire, and hundreds of natives sallied out to see him, with and without old guns and bludgeons. Their yelling made him raving mad, and he frequently and furiously rushed at them, and nothing could have saved some of them but for his movements being hampered by an enormously thick iron chain, which was round one of his legs and which appeared constantly to entangle itself with his feet. In the meanwhile the Kotwal had sent for a few experienced and plucky *pehlwans* from the Commissariat, and for two *sowaree* camels with bells round their necks, to help to capture him by driving him into a *bagh* in which a net-work of iron chains and strong ropes had been prepared to trap and secure him. After a considerable time had elapsed, he was frightened into taking refuge in the tope of mango trees, and was again made a prisoner of. The *pehlwans* were marvellously plucky, and showed great nerve in approaching the brute.

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Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICES.

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FOR plating articles of Brass or Copper without the aid of a Battery and for Silvering Harness mounting, &c., as well as for cleaning all kinds of silver and plated articles.

This preparation is guaranteed not to contain the slightest trace of mercury, and from the simplicity of its application supersedes anything of the kind ever before introduced, it being only necessary to rub it over the article (copper or brass with a piece of rag or the fingers and polish with a chamois leather in order to produce a coating of pure silver.

As this cream deposits a coating of pure Metallic silver, articles of that metal cleaned with it increase in weight and value in proportion to the amount of coating received.

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Remittances made in postage stamps should carry One Anna extra per Rupee to cover discount.

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CAPITAL	Rs. 45,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,50,000

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LA REUNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY IN PARIS EXCLUSIVE RESERVE FUND, CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000.

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The "Italia" in Genoa (Italy), Limited, and The "Helvetia" in St. Gall (Switzerland), Limited.

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All facilities and most favourable terms.

SIGG SULAZER & Co., gents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.
Shares, Rs. 20 each, fully paid-up.
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A handsome Nutmeg Grey Arab Horse, 5 off, 14-3 high, a thoroughly broken charger up to weight, Rs. 1,000.

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A Bay thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a splendid Dog-Cart Horse, Rs. 600.

A pretty pair of Black Pegu Ponies, 6 years old, over 12 hands, broken and very quick in harness, Rs. 600.

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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

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TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
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Cures old Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
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As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
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Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT's Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

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Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches).

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Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

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A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

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SUPPLEMENT TO
The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 26, 1880.

THE CORPORATION AND THE C. D. ACT.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Friday afternoon last at the Municipal offices, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., presiding. There were also present:—Mr. James Bapty. Dr. T. Blaney, Surgeon Major H. Cook, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Col. Ponsonby Cox, Messrs. M. R. De Quadros, Charles Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, Edwin Ritchard Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. E. Gostling, H. E. Jacomb, Surgeon Major J. B. Lyon, Messrs. W. Maidment, F. Mathew, Captain H. Morland, Mr. P. Peterson, Surgeon Major John Pinkerton, Sir Frank Souter, Messrs. F. Vouillon, W. M. Wood, Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, Messrs. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Dinanath Raghoonath Khote, Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hirjee Ardaseer Dady, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala, Hurrychund Sadasewjee, Jamsetjee Palloujee Kapadia, Janardhan Gopal Mentray, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Khanderao Chimanrao Bedarkar, Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Lukhmidas Khimjee, the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E., Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suatook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Phirozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, Shantaram Narayen, Tribhowandas Vurjeewands, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, and carried, That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the following payments from surplus cash balance:—

For laying 6 inch water main on Race Course, Byculla, the grant for 1879 having lapsed	Rs. 1,055 3 3
Cost of constructing a drain at Mount Road, Mazagon	Rs. 603 0 0
Employment for four months of additional staff for preventing the waste of Tulsi water	Rs. 2,220 0 0
Total	Rs. 3,878 3 3

THE SURFACE DRAINAGE LOAN ACCOUNT.

The next matter was to ask the Corporation to sanction payment from surplus cash balance of Rs. 78,072 to meet excess of that amount on the Tulsi Water Works Loan, caused by the debit to the loan of Rs. 89, 552-10-1, expenditure of which latter amount to the debit of savings on the Surface Drainage Loan Account was sanctioned by the Corporation's resolutions No. 1,008 of 5th July and No. 1,614 of 31st October 1879. As it has been found to be *ultra vires* of the Corporation to divert any portion of the Surface Drainage Loan to any other purpose than that for which the loan was sactioned, it became necessary to ask the Corporation to cancel its resolutions above referred to.

The chairmain said this business on the list would be withdrawn for the present in consequence of a correspondence which had ensued on the subject.

Mr. Nowrojee asked if it would not be considered expedient, meanwhile, to refund the amount borrowed from the loan.

The chairman remarked that it would be premature to take any steps at present.

The matter was then withdrawn, as it will have to be further discussed by the Town Council and the Commissioner on the point whether it is desirable that the difference between the Tulsi Water Works Loan and the amount required to complete the Malabar Hill Reservoir and filter beds should be paid for from surplus cash balance or from the unexpended portion of the Surface Drainage Loan.

BAZAR GATE POLICE STATION.

The Clerk read a petition, dated 12th instant, from Messrs. Munmohundas Davidas and others, requesting that the building of the police station at the corner of Bazar Gate Street may be stopped for one month at least, to allow of the selection of another site for the building.

The chairman had replied to two petitions received from the parties, asking them to select and point out another suitable site for the police station, and to give an undertaking to bear the cost of removing the materials of the building already erected, &c. Two replies had been received from the petitioners, one stating that Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy intended to purchase the existing building and materials; and another asking the Corporation to adjourn the discussion, as Sir Frank Souter had, it was alleged, expressed an intention to inspect the site again.

Sir Frank Souter stated that Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy called upon him some time ago and represented that, in consequence of the building of the police station, the residents would be put to much inconvenience, and the value of property in the locality would be depreciated. Sir Frank understood that a house in that neighbourhood belonged to Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy. He (Sir Frank) would be very sorry to put anybody to inconvenience; and if an equally suitable site could be found, he for his part was quite willing that the present site should be given up. Another site close to the quarters of the Surgeon of the European General Hospital was selected. Sir Frank then placed himself in communication with the Municipal Commissioner and the Hon'ble Colonel Merriman, but after some correspondence, it was ascertained that the selected site, the property of Government, was not available. Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy was informed of this. The work had, at Sir Frank's request, been suspended by the Municipal Commissioner; but when it became evident that the site could not be got, it was ordered to be proceeded with. In erecting a police station—one which was to last at least perhaps as long as Bombay was to last (a laugh)—the first condition was to select for it a site inferior to no other site in its adaptability to the purposes for which it was intended. The present site was a very suitable one, being at the entrance of the Fort and commanding all the great thoroughfares from the Fort to the city. The Corporation would agree with him, Sir Frank said, that it was his duty to look to the welfare, convenience, and security of the multitude (hear, hear,) and not to the convenience or a little inconvenience of any particular person. He thought they should adhere to the present site, because another, equally good, could not be had. He saw no good in delaying the work, and he thought the sooner the police quarters were built, the better it would be for the Municipality.

The chairman said there was no resolution before the meeting, and in order to give a practical turn to the discussion, he proposed, That in reply to their letters dated 12th and 22nd instant, requesting that the building of the new police station at the corner of Bazar Gate Street may be stopped for, at least, a month, to allow of the selection of another site, Messrs. Munmohundas Davidas and others be informed that the Corporation decline to consider any application for delaying the completion of the new police station in Bazar Gate Street except upon condition that the petitioners find a new site to the satisfaction of the Police Commissioner, and upon the distinct understanding, of which the petitioners must give a guarantee to the satisfaction of the Town Council, that petitioners will pay all the costs of the removal of the station to a new site.

Sir Frank Souter seconded the proposition.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote considred it was desirable to give the petitioners breathing time, as the Town Council had resolved to consider the application on certain conditions. He therefore proposed as an amendment, seconded by Mr. J. R. Duxbury, That Messrs. Munmohundas Davidas and others be informed that a week's time from this date will be given to them, in which to find a new site for the police station now being erected at Bazar Gate Street, such site to be to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Munmohundas Davidas and his co-petitioners to give a guarantee for all expenses incurred by the Municipality on account of the delay in the work; and the building already put up, and of the erection of a portion of the new building, equal in value and extent to the building now in progress.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had no objection to stop the work if no damage resulted to the Municipality; but the contractor had three months to complete the building; the work had been stopped some time, and any further delay would, he feared, entitle the contractor to compensation.

Dr. Blaney said the petitioners had no representative at the meeting to accept the terms of the resolution the Corporation might adopt. If the work was stopped, and the petitioners did not agree to the terms proposed, much valuable time would simply be wasted.

On a division, the amendment was lost; and the original proposition was carried by a large majority of votes.

THE PROPOSED C. D. ACT IN BOMBAY.

The next subject was a Government resolution asking the Municipality to contribute half the cost of the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay from 1st September next.

The chairman said that all the papers connected with the subject had been printed and circulated to the members. Attached to the papers would be found a memorial, headed by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, against the introduction of the Act. The Corporation had before them a proposal, of which he (Mr. Mandlik) had given notice, and to which there was an amendment proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Dr. Cook. The chairman's motion was "that the Corporation of Bombay are unable to contribute towards the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay." The amendment was "that from the 1st September next the Corporation sanction a yearly grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the expense of the lock hospital, which is about to be established in this city by Government under Act XIV. of 1868." Mr. Mandlik said he would state to the meeting as briefly as possible, what he said before the Town Council at their last meeting on Tuesday. His object in framing the resolution, which stood in his name, was in reference to the definite request made by Government for a contribution to the working of the Act in this city. Whilst, he said at the Town Council meeting, he would be personally glad to contribute towards additional hospital accommodation for relieving those suffering the disease, he should not be a party to voting the ratepayers' money for the working of an Act which, he believed, stood condemned on all sides. He would state very briefly the grounds on which he had arrived at that conclusion. The Government resolution, in its second para, says:—"Material public benefit was derived from the working of the Act during the comparatively brief period in which its provisions were strictly carried out, and it has always been a source of regret to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, owing to purely financial considerations, it was found necessary temporarily to suspend the operation of the Act and to interrupt its steady and continuous working." Now, the Act, as far as the Municipality was concerned, was stopped during the year 1870-71, so that they could not say that they had a large experience of it in Bombay. In the Bombay Administration Report for 1870-71, page 240, it was stated with regard to the lock hospital in Bombay:—"A lock hospital has during the year been established in Bombay under the provisions of Act XIV. of 1868. The working of the Act for the year under report is not considered to be satisfactory. The Bench of Justices having passed a resolution withdrawing their contribution, the whole cost of the current year will have to be borne by Government." Then in the Administration Report for 1871-72, page 480, the following observation occurs in regard to the lock hospital in Bombay:—"This institution was closed on the last day of the financial year, the Municipal Corporation having refused to contribute any longer to the expense of maintaining it," &c. That, so far as the Administration Reports were concerned, was the history of the closing of the working of the Act. But lock hospitals as such had been at work in various parts of India; and he (the chairman) would state very briefly the results of their working in the words of Dr. Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India. In the report for 1874, page 28, he says:—"It is evident that the rules for the prevention of the disease amongst European troops have in a great measure failed, and the results have fallen far short of what was anticipated," &c. In the report for 1875, pp. 76-77, in para 84, in which a summary of the working of the Act was given, it was stated:—"This is hardly a place to enter into a discussion regarding the lock hospital. It is sufficient to point out that, in spite of the general introduction of the rules for the prevention of the disease amongst European troops, the results have hitherto been a failure. It is very disappointing to be obliged to acknowledge that lock hospitals have failed though we introduced them at the recommendation of the Sanitary Department, and year by year the working has been carefully examined and suggestions have been made in the hope that success might be attained; but these hopes have not been realised," &c. The next report for 1877, p. 28, para 23, of the Government of India, says:—"The reports which have been received of the working of lock hospitals in the presidencies throw no light; and judged by the figures, the working of the lock hospitals must be pronounced to be more or less a failure." The failure of the lock hospital system had thus been shown. In the report for 1878, the last received, the failure of the system was stated to be general and conspicuous; and that there was ample evidence that the measures taken for the prevention of the disease had been useless. Then, in the report of measures adopted for sanitary improvements in India from 1873-74, and printed by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council, there was a very important statement which went to support the conclusion which he (the chairman) had placed in his resolution before the meeting. (Reads it.) This was the report of the Army Sanitary Commission. All these reports more or less condemned the arrangements of lock hospitals as observed both in this presidency and in the other presidencies of India. Now as the question came before them, it was not a question alone of a camp, or a large cantonment, or of a ship. If the population of Bombay were all living on board a ship, or in the camp at Colaba under military rules, and some exceptional mode was projected for them which was sanctioned by law, the matter would not concern him (the chairman) as a member of the Corporation; and he should say nothing of it. He should then leave it to the Parliamentary Commission which had condemned the fortnightly inspection, and which had in various other ways criticised the system which came before them in the same form, and with all its deformities, in the resolution which the Government of Bombay had sent to the Corporation. Happily this was a subject on which they had got sufficient data in the Parliamentary reports to go upon; and happily they had also sufficient evidence before them to show that, during the last fifteen years during which the Act had been made to work at a few towns, that so far from its proving beneficial it had done nothing to mitigate the mischief. It had given more allurement to vice which was not wanting; it had taken away all fear from those who were misled; and it had engendered a state of feeling towards this subject which was to be highly deprecated. The chairman hoped that, when a thing like this was sought to be introduced among the civil population of India, and a commencement made in Bombay so far as Western India was concerned, this Corporation would express its mind in the manner which might seem to them best. But after carefully considering what effect it was likely to have on the minds of future generations of his countrymen, the idea of giving certificates of examination, and certifying that a certain person was fit for a business; the idea that the unfortunate women were also doing a business—this idea, he must say, will be entirely new to the people of this country. It was borrowed from the Continent of Europe. In England, he believed, several members of the present Ministry and large numbers of Englishmen of all classes had expressed themselves unmistakeably and unreservedly on this subject. They were told in one of the reports, which would be found in an appendix to the report for 1876, that such an Act would do good to the women. Now, the chairman would ask them to read the evidence of Miss Nightingale, of John Stuart Mill, of eminent men of England on the working of such Acts. Mr. Mill had told them that there was a degradation even below the degradation of a life of prostitution. When such constant and beneficial efforts were being made to extend moral and intellectual education in this country, the chairman put it to the Corporation seriously whether they would help towards the working of such an institution in the midst of a civil population, the indirect effects of which on the rising generation would be disastrous. The evidence of competent medical authorities had been cited before the Parliamentary Commission; and although he was told on the last occasion in the Town Council that Professor Huxley was merely a biologist, and not entitled to much consideration, he would say that he was one of the scientific authorities who was invited to act on the Parliamentary Committee; and the circumstance lent considerable weight to what he had said and what he had urged before the Parliamentary Commission. He (the chairman) would not anticipate as to what more might be said of this miserable Act in Bombay; and he should therefore only move—and he wished it to be distinctly understood that, as far as his motion was concerned, he did not see his way towards contributing to the working of the Act. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grattan Geary, in rising to second the proposition, said that he had suggested that a clause be added to it, and the Rao Saheb had acquiesced for reasons which he hoped would commend themselves to the judgment of the Corporation. The clause was this: "But that when the finances of the Municipality will admit, they will be prepared to contribute Rs. 15,000 for hospital accommodation for the relief of disease, in addition to the sums now granted for the Goculdass Tejpall and Police hospitals." Reference was here made of course to contagious disease of the kind now under consideration. Mr. Geary went on to say that the Chairman, in submitting his resolution, had read extracts from official documents which showed that the Act was not so successful even in cantonments and garrison towns as it was generally represented to be by its advocates; and he was sure that it was only a desire to be as brief as possible that prevented him from citing other and even stronger authorities. The Municipal Commissioner in his speech at the Town Council,—a very able speech, which they had all read, and some of them had heard, —had put together in a comparatively brief space well nigh all that could be said to induce the Town Council, and ultimately the Corporation, to accept the Act, and to take a share in the cost of its working. Dr. Weir had founded his speech to a great extent upon the reports of those who were in charge of the working of the Act in Calcutta and Madras; and taking certain figures, which to his own mind seemed to be the leading figures of those reports, he undoubtedly made out a case which, to those who had no previous knowledge of the subject, must have appeared almost conclusive. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Geary) had not then read the reports on which the Commissioner had based his speech, but he ventured to say to Dr. Weir that if the figures taken as a whole were conclusive in favour of the Act they resembled the figures in the Strachey Budget,—they were contrary to all experience as well as to all expectation. (Laughter). And when he took up the reports which were printed in the little pamphlet circulated among the members, he found the facts contained therein were just such as one who had gone below the surface of the matter would expect to find. Those who had at all carefully studied this subject were aware that in Europe wherever these Acts were enforced, the women did not take to them kindly, and that for every woman who could be got on the police registers and into the surgeon's room there were at least twelve, if not twenty, who successfully evaded both the police and the doctor. It consequently followed that though it might be true—and the statements read by the Rao Saheb showed that even that was doubtful—that those women who were brought into the surgery by means of the police were generally cured, and the amount of disease prevalent amongst them was diminished, yet the direct and inevitable result of the Act was to keep the great majority of the women away not only from the police, but also from the doctors, for fear of detection, and thus the disease became fearfully prevalent amongst them, and they spread it through the community at large. There was a general impression amongst those who looked upon the mere surface of this matter, that if the Act was introduced, the women, or at least a large proportion of them would be at once placed on the books, that they would be cured of all ailments and so much good would be done. Those who advocated the introduction of this Act always laid special stress on the health of the soldiers where such means were resorted to. But they shut their eyes to the fact that in France where a C. D. Act had been for a long time past in operation, the number of soldiers on the ineffective list through this cause was greater than amongst a proportionate number of English soldiers. Therefore, those gentlemen ought to pause and reflect before they recommended the introduction of the Act as an infallible remedy for an undoubted evil. The evil was indeed very great; but its extent and nature were strangely exaggerated by the advocates of this Act. Dr. Cook had on a former occasion, and would no doubt now again give a description of the effects of it that would make the hair on their heads stand on end, and terrified people would wonder why any one should object to any measure which even professed to mitigate the evil. Such descriptions were not, indeed, peculiar to Dr. Cook, they were constantly paraded before the public by all the advocates of the Act. (Hear, hear.) Well, they were just a little over coloured, to put it mildly. Many great medical authorites—and Dr. Cook himself was an authority upon many medical questions—held quite a different view from his, both in regard to the prevalence and nature of the disease. For instance, Ricord, the father of the whole modern system of treatment of this disease, said that "no disease is so completely under the control of curative medicine." He supposed the learned advocate of the Act would say that this was a very good reason for granting some money for increased hospital accommodation, and he would be quite right. If the disease be curable the money would not be thrown away which was devoted to its cure. (Hear, hear.) Dr. E. Cutler, the Consulting Surgeon of the London Lock Hospital, said, "My experience is, if you keep a patient to the house, and keep him on animal diet with porter, there is not one case in 500, where it does the least injury to the constitution." That was certainly very different from Dr. Cook's alarming statements. Then there was Erasmus Wilson, a man of high authority, who said: "It is so manageable a complaint in comparison with other diseases of the skin that it is a source of pleasure to me when I have to deal with it." (Laughter.) In regard to the representation which was so much insisted on, that the disease was transmitted to the children, even to the third and fourth generations, the same authority said, "Nine-tenths of the children are cured, and all are curable." There might be a little medical exaggeration about that (laughter) but still it was the deliberate statement of a man of European, indeed of world-wide reputation. Dr. W. J. Stuart, Surgeon Major of the Bombay Army, said: "Natives are less liable to the disease than Europeans. The climate cures secondary symptoms of officers arriving from England." Again, he says, that constitutional affections are so rare that men, in the majority of cases, are fit for duty in a few weeks; seven cases out of ten are cured in a fortnight or three weeks. It was so desirable to clear their minds of the exaggerated notions afloat on this subject that the meeting would pardon him for bringing these opinions before their notice. (Hear, hear). No one would deny the great authority of Sir James Paget, who held very different language from that of Dr. Cook. "I think," he said, "if cases of the disease are left to themselves, patients in the course of time spontaneously recover. The disease may be left alone, and will in time get well in the great majority of cases. But the period during which the disease continues and the severity of the symptoms may be both diminished" by a certain course of medicine. Sir James Paget said, with regard to the question of hereditary transmission: "Poverty has much to do with the degree in which the disease is transmitted and obtained by inheritance. At Christ's Hospital it is unknown to boys, and so in the upper and middle classes generally." Having done something, however little, by quoting these eminent men to get their minds into a calmer mood for discussing the measures proposed for dealing with this evil, he (Mr. Geary) would now inquire in what way the proposed introduction of the Act would effect the object in view, whether the Act when it was introduced contributed to the diminution of the disease, or whether as matter of fact it did not intensify it. He was not speaking upon the moral aspects of the question. He put them entirely aside, for the advocates of the Act would treat arguments based on them with utter scorn. (Hear, hear.) He would follow the example of the Municipal Commissioner in dealing with the question solely on the ground of utility. Dr. Weir had referred to the report of Doctor Stanborough, the Superintendent of the Lock Hospital in Madras, as strongly supporting his contention that the Act was beneficial in its effects. Now, Dr. Stanborough was a strong partisan of the Act, and yet he said: "The number of brothels has also decreased, proving that women do not like registration, and they resort to clandestine prostitution to escape the law, and in consequence the number of those found diseased have much increased." This, Mr. Geary said, perfectly bore out what he supposed everybody who had studied the subject knew, that the direct effect of the Act was to frighten the women away from the doctors, increase clandestine prostitution, and thus spread the disease broadcast. Upon this point, the Madras report spoke very plainly. In the report from Calcutta there was a much more diplomatic avoidance of disagreeable admissions; a much more exulting tone was adopted, and it was said that the Act was stamping out disease. For this reason the figures supplied from this quarter to Dr. Weir were a perfect Godsend. (Laughter.) In the report from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, that official said that His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal had issued a resolution in which he recommended that the law should be enforced with more rigour. For even, supposing that a great number of women escaped conviction under the law, yet a few examples would have a salutary effect amongst women at large. It was said that women would like the Act, if there was no police tyranny, that in fact it would be a great boon to them to get medical care and proper diet in the hospital, and they would readily go on the police books to get there. But the reply to all this was simple. The question was not whether they ought to like the Act or not. They had to deal with actual facts, which clearly showed that they did not like it. It was well known that, in all the great centres of European civilization where the Act was enforced, and where we might fairly expect the people to have been thoroughly reconciled to it, and the Act to be doing great good, both physical and moral,—in all these places, as a matter of fact, the women were becoming more and more recalcitrant, the number of clandestine prostitutes was increasing continually and the number of women on the police books was decreasing continually. And precisely the same thing was going on in Calcutta as might be seen even in this report of the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Souttar. After describing the very comprehensive "rule" as to what should bring a woman under the operation of the Act—a rule which he says "ought to be sufficient" he goes on to show that somehow it is not sufficient:—"But this rule, however useful for police guidance, does not ensure successful action against any large proportion of the women who live solely by prostitution. Public women of the better class can bring into Court an overwhelming amount of evidence to prove that they live 'under protection.' Even the most public women can always reckon on the active support of their visitors. It is known that disease in its worst type exists largely among the class of women whom the police cannot touch. Here we have just the usual story, strong rules which ought to be sufficient and, as a matter of fact, quite unable to reach "any large proportion" of the women, while disease of "the worst type" prevents amongst those whom the police cannot touch. Dr. Weir laid stress upon the fact that the number of cases of contagious disease treated in the Calcutta hospital had diminished while cases of other kinds had increased largely. Mr, Souttar's report explained that in a paragraph which had escaped Dr. Weir's notice:—"Dr. Payne reports that defaulters finding themselves diseased, 'often remain at large until their sores are healed and then reappear for examination.' This is no doubt the case; but when in these difficulties women do not remain in Calcutta or its suburbs, they remove to Howrah, Sulkeah, and to the 24-Pergunnahs; and once beyond jurisdiction, the police are legally powerless." And yet the police, greatly daring in the good cause, had actually followed women to their native villages to bring them back to the C. D. hospital:—"Now and then, acting on good information, the police have gone beyond their limits and brought back defaulters; but they cannot be expected to exceed their powers systematically." Did not exceed their powers systematically! That showed at all events that it was not from unwillingness to stretch a point that the police were baffled in Calcutta. The same failure is observed in any large community where this police machinery is applied. Something of the same kind had occurred in Bombay before when the Act was introduced. It was then said that women in this country were not ashamed of their calling, and when they came up to the Insolvent or any other court they described themselves without circumlocution, without the least shame, and it was argued that therefore there was no reason to suppose that they would have any special disinclination to come on the register book itself. But according to the census taken before the Act was introduced here, there were 9,000 of these women in Bombay; and this number fell to 1,640 when the next census was taken. There were some enthusiastic gentlemen who said that the whole of the missing 7,000 had taken to a virtuous life. The truth was these women did not give up their evil ways, but took to clandestine prostitution which was the great source of disease. The egregious blunder made in regard to this subject was that there was an impression that the Act worked somewhat like Holloway's ointment,—it was magical; apply it and presto! all disease disappeared. (Laughter). The practical effect of the Act increased the sum total of disease by driving the majority of the women to concealment in which ordinary medical aid could not reach them. When they placed at the door of the hospital a policeman with a book in which he was to enter the name and birth place and all the particulars about a woman, so that the evidence should always be forthcoming against her to prevent her return to a virtuous life, she would carefully keep away from the hospital and use all her ingenuity to baffle the policeman. But if they had wards and infirmaries where persons might go without police interference and get themselves cured, while it was made a punishable offence for any one, man or woman, to knowingly or carelessly propagate any contagious disease, the evil would be effectually checked, and no official recognition would be given to the social evil. (Hear, hear.) The inevitable mischief worked by the Act as it stood was not sufficiently understood by those who framed these laws and the effect of this ill-considered attempt to systematize vice would always be, what it had ever been, disastrous. (Hear, hear.) He need not occupy the time of the meeting any more in dealing with the subject. He thought that the feeling was prevalent among those who had gone carefully into the matter that the C. D. Act was a mistake, and objectionable in every point of view. At all events the general opinion of the Corporation undoubtedly was that they should have nothing whatever to do with the evil thing. But to show that they were not actuated by any interested motive they would, he thought, make a grant of Rs. 15,000 per annum, as soon as the financial condition of the Municipality should admit of it. When Dr. Cook forming one of the committee of the Town Council, sat in conclave, some three years ago to discuss the question, they had come to the conclusion, quite unanimously, so far as Mr. Geary could understand, that the Act was admirable in itself and should be introduced with all speed, but that the Corporation should not contribute a penny towards the working of it. They were of opinion that with good management the Act might be made almost wholly self-supporting, and with this view they proposed to tax the women, and not to throw any burden on the rate payers. Now the opponents of the Act were not inclined to be so stingy as Dr. Cook's committee, and they would not repudiate any claim upon their purse made in the name of humanity for the alleviation of suffering. (Hear, hear.) They would not approve of the Act, however, and therefore they would not pass Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's and Dr. Cook's amendment, which now asked them inconsistently enough, to make the ratepayers contribute to the cost of its working. (Hear, hear.) The other side must bear alone the responsibility of carrying out a measure which was destined to [illegible] failure. Sir Richard Temple had hastily [illegible] the Act on Bombay, for he imagined [illegible] what he had learned in the often garbled accounts of its working in limited areas, that the Act would set Bombay to rights if it were only vigorously administered. Undoubtedly Sir Richard Temple's opinion, being that of a very able man and a most capable administrator of great experience, was worthy of respect on most administrative questions, but scacely on this. If in a military cantonment the Act had a beneficial effect, —though from a reference to the authorities even there its efficacy was doubtful,—it did not follow that the same results would obtain in large cities. This Act threw upon the police a duty which they were not at all anxious to undertake. Mr. Geary predicted that in one, two, or three years' time, they would find that the Act was a failure, and had once more broken down, and the only question in dispute amongst its advocates would be the degree to which the blundering of the police had contributed to the *fiasco*. (Laughter.) But the Act would be given up in disgust eventually all the same. ("Calcutta?") Well, the hopes based on the statistics supplied Dr. Weir from Calcutta would not be realized. Those statistics were clearly misleading. The writer of the Calcutta report was a staunch advocate of the Act, and therefore was not likely to overstate the facts going against his views. But he said in regard to the reduction of disease, "no doubt some variation will be due to nomenclature. Diagnosis is made by the same medical officer and on a uniform system, whereas formerly differences arose from accepting the names assigned by each of three examiners. Nevertheless, "in certain cases" the line between one kind of diseae and another is not very clear, and though such want of definition will not account for so large a difference as the tables present, some allowance should be made for it." With regard to the Calcutta statistics cited to show that the amount of disease was generally reduced, it was admitted that the women evaded the police and inspection especially when ill. When two additional suburbs of Calcutta were included under the operations of the Act, a reduction of women by several hundreds could not be accounted for otherwise. In conclusion, Mr. Geary said that from the results of the working of the Act in Europe and in India, they could safely predict its failure should it be forced upon this city. But, on the other hand, the passing of the resolution would prove that they were not moved to withhold the grant towards the working of the Act in its present form by cheeseparing economy, they were not indisposed to give a large sum of money for the mitigation of suffering; but with the working of the Act they would have nothing whatever to do. (Applause.) He believed that the supporters of the Act were on a wrong road altogether, one which could not lead to anything but discredit. (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then proposed the following amendment of which he had given notice. It was to the effect:—"That from the 1st September next the Corporation sanction a yearly grant of Rs. 15,000 towards the expenses of the Lock Hospital which is about to be established in this city by Government under Act XIV. of 1868." In moving this amendment, Mr. Dosabhoy addressed the Corporation about an hour and a half. He commenced by expressing his surprise at the attitude taken up by some of the members of the Corporation on the present occasion, as the Corporation had only two years ago, after a full and animated debate which lasted three days, passed a resolution to the effect that the Corporation had no objection to the introduction of the C. D. Act into Bombay, though they were not in a position to make any contribution towards the working of the Act, on account of the heavy expenditure which was hanging over their heads for the water works and drainage and other sanitary improvements. Mr. Dosabhoy referred to the report on that very subject by a former committee of the Town Council. That committee, in making its report, had recommended that the Act should be made self-supporting. Now two of the gentlemen (Dr. Blaney and Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote) were now opposed to the introduction of the Act in this city, probably on the ground that it was a measure tantamount to the State legalizing prostitution. Now these very gentlemen, in recommending the Act to be made self-supporting by levying a fee upon the women, asked the State to legalize prostitution with a vengeance! (Laughter.) Mr. Dosabhoy could not well understand the present agitation, but he thought that the battle was to be fought over again. Before proceeding with the discussion, he observed that he was not one of those who did not believe in the C. D. Acts. He thought that the Acts did good wherever they had been put into operation, but he wished to state at once that his amendment had been framed in the spirit of a compromise. When a community was divided as in the present case, and when party feelings ran high, the best thing to do was always to take the medium course which he (Mr. Dosabhoy) had adopted, and he thought that the best compromise

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that they could bring about was a contribution towards the support of the Lock Hospital which the Government, by virtue of the powers vested in them by the legislature, were going to establish. Nobody could deny that that hospital would do a great deal of good towards curing many diseases which would otherwise go untreated. He heard with surprise Mr. Geary saying that the disease, which was to be brought under control, was not so dangerous and virulent as it was supposed to be. That very morning Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's own medical adviser, a native medical practitioner of reputation and an M. D. of the Bombay University, had placed in his hands a standard medical work in which he read a whole chapter on the worst form of the disease, and he could only say that he could not describe the feelings of horror with which he read those pages.

Mr. Geary.—I did not give my own opinion. I gave the opinions of eminent medical authorities, of Sir James Paget and others of similar standing. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy, continuing, said that might be, but there were other eminent medical men of a different opinion; and he did not bring that book there and did not wish to speak further on the subject which would receive a fair treatment at the hands of his seconder, Dr. Cook, and their able Health Officer, who was now acting as their Commissioner with credit to himself and advantage to the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) He, however, could not help remarking that such assertions should not have been made in the presence of the rising generation (of whom several were present at the meeting) for whom their Chairman had expressed such tender regards. Mr. Dosabhoy went on to say that, though his resolution embodied a proposal for a contribution to the Lock Hospital alone, the discussion of the question must inevitably turn upon the value and efficacy or otherwise of the C. D. Acts, and he was quite prepared to go thoroughly into the matter. As was done by his friend the Rao Saheb at the meeting of the Town Council, he (Mr. Dosabhoy) would shelter himself under the ægis of the great European writers who have made this unpleasant subject their special study.

The Chairman.—I said on the medical part of the subject.

Mr. Dosabhoy.—Just so; and he would show by what he would presently place before them that there was a complete answer to all the arguments, which had been advanced by the opponents of the C. D. Acts in their moral, social, and physical aspects. A great deal had been made of the agitation in England against the C. D. Acts and of the ordering of the Parliamentary enquiry into their working. It had been stated that the enquiry ordered by Parliament was the result of the grave doubts which existed in the public mind in England as to the efficacy of the C. D. Acts, but he (Mr. Dosabhoy) explained that that agitation had been got up by distorting the truth and making false and exaggerated statements; and he read an extract from an article in the *Lancet* which stated that the opponents of the measure had always striven by sensational pictures and inflammatory statements to maintain the spirit of prejudice and passion, which from the first characterized their opposition. Mr. Dosabhoy said that the Parliamentary Commission, though appointed long ago, had not made its report, though individual opinions for and against the measure have been published. When that committee made its report, the question would, he believed, be set at rest; but he informed the Corporation that the subject had been thrice reported on before, once by a committee of the House of Lords in 1868, and again by a committee of the House of Commons in 1869, and lastly by a Royal Commission in1871, by whom the evidence of more than one hundred witnesses had been published, representing all shades of opinion, and filling a thousand closely printed pages. The subject, whenever debated upon in Parliament, had resulted in favour of the Acts. Mr. Dosabhoy proceeded to say that everyone would admit that the *Lancet* was considered the best and accepted authority on medical subjects in Europe, and he read to them the opinion of the editor of that far-famed medical journal on the beneficial and advantageous effects of the C. D. Acts as worked in England. That authority had distinctly stated that the opposition to the C. D. Acts had not originated with those who had made themselves practically and personally acquainted with their working, but mainly with those who had studied the subject from blue books and the depths of their moral consciousness. Mr. Dosabhoy then alluded to a paper read by Mr. Acton, who was reputed to be a great authority, before the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1874 in which that eminent surgeon had examined the relative prevalence and severity of the disease in the British army as compared with France and Belgium. Mr. Acton had pointed out that, while the amount of that disease was so limited as to form, practically, an insignificant cause of inefficiency in the two latter armies, it contributed so large a proportion of inefficiency in the British army as 181 per one thousand or one in every five men. In Brussels the disease had been practically stamped out. In the same year, Mr. Acton had visited the Continent with the express object of prosecuting an enquiry into the then condition of the French and Belgium population in regard to the disease so as to enable him to institute a comparison between the three cities—Paris, Brussels, and London—and determine what influence Continental police regulations had exercised in limiting or averting its spread. In Brussels he found that the police regulations had nearly stamped it out, and in Paris he only discovered 14 cases of primary and secondary disease among the 3,841 soldiers forming the garrison of Paris as compared with a large amount of disease among the foot guards quartered in London. Mr. Dosabnoy described at some length the beneficial working of the Acts at Liverpool and other places where they have been in operation. All the medical men of Liverpool were entirely in favour of the Acts. At Folkestone, the Mayor refused to allow the agitation meeting to be held in the Town Hall, so much was he convinced of the utility of the C. D. Acts.

Mr. Geary.—What is the population of Folkestone?

Mr. Dosabhoy.—I have no doubt Mr. Geary knows that better then I do. (Laughter.)

Mr. Geary.—Thirteen thousand; Folkestone is not Bombay with its million of people. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Dosabhoy resuming, then, went on to say that the opponents of the Acts condemned them as leading to the increase of clandestine prostitution. This idea had been exploded at the International Medical Congress at Brussels. The President of the Congress, Dr. Vlaminckx, had declared that the mastery over the scourge in Belgium had been sustained only by a system of legal surveillance, adding at the same time, that he was unable to understand why England, which decreed obligatory vaccination, did not take like action in that matter, and that the maintenance in England of the English way of treating this grave question appeared to him a danger for the whole of Europe. (Hear, hear) Then, as regards the objections which had been advanced as lowering the *morale* of the towns, in which the Acts were worked, Mr. Dosabhoy read extracts from annual reports of the Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, which showed the results to have been exactly the reverse, and that the Acts had done much to improve the *morale* of the towns. Mr. Dosabhoy went on to say that the Nestor of American Surgery, Dr. Gross, whose distinguished position not long ago received recognition from the University of Oxford, in the shape of the honorary degree of D.C.L. of that University, had been urging in the most emphatic way possible on his countrymen the necessity of doing something to arrest the progress of a scourge which, in his opinion, was "imperceptibly sapping the very foundations of society." (Hear, hear). Mr. Dosabhoy next referred to the working of the C. D. Act in India. He heard the learned Chairman say that it had proved a failure. For his part he did not see how. The reports of the superintendents of the Lock Hospitals at Calcutta and Madras showed that the disease had been on the decrease since the establishment of the hospitals.

The Chairman.—The Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India had distinctly pronounced that the Act had been a failure.

Mr. Dosabhoy said he had heard the Chairman say so, and admitted that the Sanitary Commissioner had said so, but that did not prove that the Act was a bad one. There might have been a failure in the working of the Act. It was a question of good or bad administration. The question was why the Act failed? The failure might be attributed to many causes,, one of which he would point out; and he read an extract from one of the Madras reports which went to show that, in the period of famine, clandestine prostitution was very extensive in consequence of the poverty from which the poor and helpless women suffered. (Hear, hear.) The Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of India had not stated that the C. D. Act was in itself a bad Act, or an unnecessary measure and ought not to have been introduced in this country. Moreover, the Acts has not had a sufficient trial in this country as had been the case in some of the towns in England, where it had done much good, as he had already shown. The agitation against the Act was conducted by people who had no practical experience of its working; whereas it was understood and appreciated by all who lived within the area covered by the operations of the Act.

Mr. Geary.—It is only in small garrison towns and naval stations in England that the Act is in operation.

Mr. Dosabhoy—Yes; but what could be done in small towns could be effected in large ones. (Oh, oh.) He (Mr. Dosabhoy) could well understand why the Act was not applied to London as he had been there. The population of that city was about forty lakhs of souls and the number of prostitutes must in proportion be very large. It would be next to impossible to control that large number. No woman in England would admit that she led a life of ill-fame, whilst here he, in his magisterial capacity, had women before him nearly every day who freely and voluntarily admitted that they were prostitutes. The class of unfortunate women in India was a distinct one, and the Act could be worked with much greater ease than in a European country where the prostitutes were not so easily distinguished. In support of the help which the Government demanded Mr. Dosabhoy reminded them of the contribution which the Corporation gave towards the expenses of compulsory vaccination. He had been told that that was no argument, but he maintained that there was much force in what he said, and that there was a greater necessity for the grant now proposed than the one they were already giving. Absence of vaccination would result in harm only to the unvaccinated person, but the disease which they now intended to check was one which would not only affect the individuals concerned, but affect their innocent children and grandchildren, and generations unborn. Would they visit the sins of the father or mother upon their innocent children? Contagious diseases could not be controlled except by compulsory measures. Mr. Dosabhoy hoped that he had shown conclusively that the C. D. Act, in its moral, physical, and social aspects, was doing a great deal of good, but as he said before his proposal as laid before the Corporation, was a compromise. If they did not wish to pay a portion of the expenses of registration and examination, they might please themselves. He felt unable to cope with their sentimental objections which were always difficult to be got over. But he requested them to accept one fact—viz., that a Lock hospital was about to be established by Government for the treatment of persons suffering from a most virulent form of disease, and asked them to pay Rs. 15,000 per annum towards the maintenance of that hospital. There were some gentlemen in the Corporation who informed him that they would be willing to support a voluntary Lock Hospital, but he did not think that such an hospital would fulfil the object they had in view. Voluntary Lock Hospitals had already been tried in England and had failed, as he showed in one of the extracts he had read, and he did not think that the addition made by Mr. Geary to the resolution, as proposed by the Chairman, would make any difference. Moreover, the condition attached to that proposition, "when the funds permit," was sufficient to negative that proposition. Mr. Dosabhoy then made an earnest appeal to the members and asked them, as guardians of public health in this city, to vote the sum he had proposed. Nobody could deny that the hospital would do a great deal of good, no matter by what method or agency the unfortunate patients were brought there. In conclusion, Mr. Dosabhoy observed, as he did at the Town Council meeting, that if they declined to give the aid asked for, it would be tantamount to refusing a certain class of unfortunate people, who were suffering from a form of disease the description of which made one shudder, whilst those suffering from comparatively trifling diseases were receiving the full benefit of their humanity and liberality. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cook rose and seconded the amendment, but it being 6-30 p. m., had to reserve his remarks for the next meeting of the Corporaton.

THE SHIAPOOSH KAFFURS.[*]

We have had on our table for many months a small *brochure* in the Gujarati language on the "History of the Shiapoosh Kaffurs." It is by the pen of a citizen of Bombay. Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, author of the "History of Ancient Persia," and is dedicated to Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, in recognition of philanthropic deeds done by that gentleman, in recognition days of his greatest prosperity and welfare. In the frontispiece we observe the picture of Dinbur, a Shiapoosh Kaffur boy, from whom Sir Alexander Burns originally learnt some most interesting details as to the language, manners, and customs of this, the most unique tribe still residing on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush. Dinbur has evidently an Aryan physiognomy, to which race the Shiapoosh Kaffurs are said to have originally belonged. After collating all the materials that are hitherto at our disposal from the well-known writings of Burns, Masson, Elphinstone and others regarding these most interesting mountaineers, our author thus sums up the result of his studies:—"History tells us that up to this day no one has ever succeeded in effecting a thorough subjugation of these tribes, who are the most inveterate enemies of the Mahometans. According to Mirkhond, the celebrated Persian historian, Amir Timur was once obliged to carry on a very hard struggle with this hardy race, a little before the year 1398 of the Christian era; when, issuing from Kabul and passing through Dincote *via* Harriáb and Bannu, he crossed the Indus and entered Hindustan. Since that period, though they were frequently obliged to take up arms against their Moslem neighbours, yet at no time were they ever subject to a foreign yoke. As late as the end of the year 1872, as per the *Punjab Times*, they assisted Meerwalli, who governed in the immediate vicinity of Kafiristan, against Meer Mahomadsha, the conqueror of Badakhshan. These supporters of Meerwalli were said to be very savage looking, and the faith they professed was very strange." Our author says that he had once an interview at the Byculla Hotel with a Shiapoosh boy, named Jamsheed, who accompanied Dr. Leitner of Lahore during his short stay in this city. The boy was quite ignorant of the Kaffree language, from which Mr. Jamsetjee conjectures that he must have left his native land at a very early age. His complexion was swarthy, his disposition gay, and his countenance smiling. He has travelled over almost the whole of Europe with Dr. Leither, and was present at the last Vienna Exhibition, and now resides with his master in Lahore.

Many ancient and modern writers bear testimony to the fact of the spread of the religion of Zoroaster at one time from Balkh, which is in the North of Kafiristan, to the borders of Chinese Tartary. There are up to this day ruins of ancient buildings visible in those localities, and which go in a great measure to strengthen our opinion. In Khorasan, the Parthia of the Greek writers and Parthawa of the cuniform inscriptions, as well as in Balkh and other places in Central Asia, when the Arabs began to persecute and the faith of Islam commenced to gain a firm footing owing to the Mahometan conquests, the inhabitants of those countries, though outwardly converted to follow the prophet of Mecca by force, still secretly continued to celebrate at nights the rites and ceremonies of the Zoroastrian religion in secret cellars, where the holy fire was kept by them perpetually burning. When this fact reached the ears of their Moslem conquerors, the Mullas ordered that an Arab watchman should be placed during the night in every house suspected of religious inconsistencies, so as to keep a watch over it. The guards thus forcibly began to prevent the celebration of the Magian rites, and when they persevered even of this oppression, the unfortunate Zoroastrians were dragged early in the morning to the Kajees who punished them as criminals. Thus the last in spite of the Zoroastrian faith was gradually extinguished from the hearts of the denizens of those localities, and where persuasion failed persecution at last triumphed. This, in Mr. Jamsetjee's opinion, ought to teach Parsees to be thankful to the British rule in India, for under the present *régime* they enjoy liberty of conscience and freedom of religious beliefs. What the Parsee poet, Mulla Firuz, said of George III. is true up to this day of the British rule in this country, that "the English have surpassed the ancient monarchs in administering justice and giving fairplay between man and man, and under their glorious reign no one now cares to remember even the name of Kasrá the Just of Persia," the Sassanide emperor, once so formidable to the Romans under the name of Chosroes, and so dear hitherto to the Orientals under the appellation of Nusherwan Adul or the Just.

Mr. Jamsetjee now goes on to argue out the point as to what religion these people must be classed under. Burns, it must be borne in mind, emphatically denies that they are Zoroastrians, for they worship idols, which is contrary to the spirit of Zoroastrianism. The idols they worship are seated with folded legs, from which our Parsee historian is obliged to abandon the opinion which he had once formed as to them, *viz.*, that they are the idols of Budha. It is true that in the neighbourhood of Bamian the idols of Budha are still dug out from the bowels of the earth. Huhanthasung, the celebrated Chinese traveller, who, having travelled through the whole of Tartary in A. D. 629, entered India from the Hindu Kush to extend his researches regarding the Budhistic religion, has fortunately left us a graphic description of the religions then prevailing in Central Asia. His work was long since translated into French by the Chinese scholar, M. Stanislaus Julian, and a *resumé* of it is given by Monstuart Elphinstone in his "History of India." Dr. Haug finds the very name of Gautem (Budha) in the Avesta, and though this suggestion of his will scarcely accord with our author's views on the subject, yet this much is certain; that the religion of the great Hindu Luther once impeded very much the progress of the Parsee religion in the countries east of Tartary. When Huhanthasung arrived in the city of Sûché on the bank of the lake Singchi (Issik Kul) he learnt from Turki Khan, the governor of that province, that his people were all Zoroastrians. This clearly points out that the Magian religion had once made its way even amongst the Turkish tribes. From thence the Chinese traveller went to Samarcand, which was then overcrowded with the believers of Mazda. Issuing from that city, he crossed over to the Oxus, the Kharemch[†] of the 42nd Há of the Yacna, and entered into Balkh, the ancient Bactria, the fatherland of Zoroastrianism, where he says he saw one hundred Budhist temples which gave shelter to three thousand *gorjees* or Budhist priests. Thus the theory gains ground that the religion of Budha was once prevalent even in this famous city, the birthplace of Magism, and which on account of its hoary antiquity was called the *umiul ballad*, or the mother of cities, by the ancient Arabs. From Balkh the Chinese pilgrim went to Bamian, where, as noticed above, are still found the traces of Budhism, and then, after crossing the range of the Hindu Kush, he came into the close vicinity of Kafiristan and entered the city of Kapis, the Kapisa of Pliny. Thence entering Upper India, Hahanthasung travelled through the whole of our country and returned to China in A. D. 645, after a long journey of more than sixteen years.

From the foregoing conclusions it is evident that the Shiapoosh tribes are neither Budhist, Hindus, nor Zoroastrians. The question naturally arises, then, to what religious faith do they belong? Though in some of their minor customs they resemble very much the Hindus and Parsees, yet they are ignorant of the very names of Hormazd and Zoroaster which, in Mr. Jamsetjee's opinion, reduces to nothing the opinion of those who still maintain that they are Magians. It is true that, like the Parsees, these people expose their dead, but this fact alone is not sufficient to lead to the supposition that they are Zoroastrians, for similar custom is observed up to this day even by the inhabitants of Tibet and the Kutch Khoocans of Central Asia though undoubtedly professing religions other than that of the Great Bactrian sage. The history of these people is not yet well known to us, consequently we cannot safely trace out that their animosity towards the Mahometans as a class is of old or of a very recent date, nor have we any means of ascertaining whether their custom of offering sheep and cows as sacrifices is of recent or of older date, or whether like the Chinese they have taken to animal food, contrary to the tenet of their religion, owing to some exceptional circumstances; these are questions still remaining quite unsolved. When the learned Parsee author of the Dabistan visited Cashmere he came across a certain merchant, named Sidab, who belonged to the religion of the ancient Akhshians, whose voluptuous doctrines almost correspond to those of the Shiapoosh tribes. From this Mr. Jamsetjee concludes that the Shiapoosh Kaffurs belong to that religion, which now is quite extinct in other parts of Asia. According to the author just quoted the Akhshian religion was founded in Persia, or properly speaking in Ancient Bactria, by a learned Mobed, named Akhas. In that religion animal food was originally forbidden, but custom appears to have sanctioned its use amongst these tribes in later times, owing to famine or some other unknown causes. Had Sheriar returned alive we should have been well informed ere this whether in the mountain valleys of Kafiristan there still exist any tribe or tribes professing the Zoroastrian faith. Mr. Jamsetjee thinks that the day is not far distant when some Parsee traveller, following the footsteps of their co-religionist, the unfortunate Sheriar, who was killed by the Hajara tribe after his safe return from the heart of Kafiristan, will penetrate again these mountain regions and thereby enlighten us, not only on the religion, but the history as well of this and similar other mountain tribes residing in the different fertile valleys of the Hindu Kush.

Dinbur informed Burns that the Shiapoosh tribes were originally descended from a person named Koorusya. Would it not be right to conjecture that this Koorusya is the same historical personage as the great founder of the Persian Empire? In the cuniform letters the native name of Cyrus is Kurush. That this did not strike Burns is not to be wondered at, for in his days these letters and inscriptions were "mere conglomerates of wedges" in the eyes of the European *savans*. We know very well that there are several tribes in Central Asia who up to our days claim their descent from Alexander the Great, Emathian conqueror. It is not to be wondered at if, likewise, the Shiapoosh tribes were to claim their origin from Cyrus the Great of Persia, for, truly speaking, the ancestors of Cyrus and those of the Shiapoosh Kaffurs were originally united to each other by consanguinity of blood and relationship. Their physiognomy also goes a great way to prove that the blood of the ancient Bactrian kings, who are styled Kyanians by Firdusi and other Oriental historians, still flows through their veins. Moreover, the word Kamojee, the name of one of their tribes, resembles the word Kabujia, the native name of Cambysis, the son of Cyrus. Sir Henry Rawlinson would object to compare the Persian Cavoos or Caboos, the Kavya Usanas of the Avesta and Kava Us of the Vedas, with the Achæmenian proper name Kabujia or Cambysis, which name was much in use, as it still is, amongst the Parsees, among the later Dalimite kings of Mazendran up to A. D. 933, and which princes no doubt were all Zoroastrians. Ferdusi, says Mr. Jamsetjee, has laboured under a serious mistake in supposing the Kyanian Cavoos the same as Cambysis of the Achæmenian dynasty. Among the Georgians Kapus is yet a very common name, and which, according to Burnouf, means "a wise king." The author of the Shaha-Namah speaks of the Kyanian Cavoos as a great recluse, and for this very reason he is canonised as a saint in the Vedas. Cambysis, the son of Cyrus, according to the Greek writers, was a little insane, a fact borne out even by the inscriptions. In the Avesta as well as in the Vedas, Cavoos is considered a very wise and religious king, nor was his understanding in any way impaired, whereas Ferdusi not distinguishing him from the Achæmenian Cambysis, erroneously identified both these princes as one and the same individual. Following his footsteps, Sir John Malcolm made the confusion worse confounded.

All the travellers are agreed as to the fact that the Shiapoosh people know the name of Shiva or Mahadeva, but from this, Mr. Jamsetjee argues, it ought in no way to follow that these people must be Hindus, for we must bear in mind that they are beef-eaters as well. In the time of the Kyanian dynasty, this Deity was well known to the ancestors of both the Hindus and Parsees, for in the Avesta he is distinctly alluded to, under the name of Saoordevas, as an evil spirit. Mr. Jamestjee, whilst comparing the Elohim of the Bible with Ahura of the Avesta, goes on to refute what Dr. Pusey (see his "Lectures on Daniel," pp. 530-531) and Professor George Rawlinson (see his "Seventh Oriental Monarchy," pp. 623-624) have in vain tried to prove, that the God of the Parsees, if rightly viewed, is placed very considerably below the Jewish and Christian idea of Him. "Besides," says the learned Professor, "the limitation on the power and freedom of Hormazd in the eternal co-existence with Him of another and hostile principle, he is also limited by the independent existence of space, time and light, which appear in the Zend Avesta as self created or without beginning, and must, therefore, be regarded as 'conditioning' the Supreme Being who has to work as best he may under circumstances not caused by himself." It is true that the word *khadhât* is applied to time, space, light, wind, sheet lightning &c., in several passages of the Avesta, but it must be borne in mind that in the 11th and 19th Fargard of the Vendidad[*] it is distinctly mentioned that all these *khadhâts* are *created* by Hormazd. Spiegel, on whose authority this attack is based, has evidently mistranslated the word *khadâts* as self-created. The word has no such meaning, but the true rendering of it is "one going on as per its destined rule," or "one going on as per its destined path." Professor Juste translates it "as possessing a long rule." Further on the Oxford Professor remarks that "Hormazd is not a purely spiritual Being. He is conceived as possessing a sort of physical nature, the light, which is one of his properties, seems to be a material radiance." This notion Mr. Jamsetjee points out is quite erroneous, for nowhere in the Avesta is it mentioned that God is light. In the Parsee scriptures it is simply stated that if any one in the physical world wishes to know what God is, he must stretch his fancy from the sun, the source of all light and heat, but the Being himself is quite "imperceptible amongst the imperceptibles" and bears no physical comparison.

It is said that some missionaries attempted to introduce Christianity amongst these people, but with what success we have not as yet the means of knowing. The Zoroastrians are not in the habit of proselytising. They have neither any mission nor orphan funds among them, which Mr. Jamsetjee thinks to be a very bad sign for the growth of they race. Professor Max Muller predicts that at this present rate the race will be entirely extinct in the course of a century or two.

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[*] The *Shiapoosh Kaffurs*: their history, manners, customs and religion; with a picture of Dinbur, a Shiapoosh Kaffur. By Jamshedjee Pallonjee, Fellow of the University of Bombay. Bombay: Printed at the Bombay Vartman, Press. 1876.

[†] On the authority of the Pehelevi translators of the Avesta Mobed Aspundiarjee Framjee Rabadee translates this word as Amu or the river Oxus. (See his Yagna p. 214.) Spiegel erroneously renders it as "an ass," from the Pehelevi word *Amra* or *Amna*, but looking at the construction of the passage, wherein this word occurs, it stands to reason that in the sea of zaréh Farakard, only a river could have a fixed abode and habitation and not an ass.

[*] This work well known even to the author of the Bhavishya—Puran under the name of Vidut, as pointed out by Dr. Weber in his History of Indian Literature." (See p. 148).

THE COMING MAN IN ARABIA.

(*Spectator.*)

Sir,—To understand the reality of Arab plans of independence on the Syrian border, it will be necessary for your readers to remember that not seventy years have elapsed since the eastern districts of Palestine, the "lands beyond Jordan," formed part of an Arabian empire. In the early years of the present century the Empire of Nejd, founded by the Wahhabi Princes of the Saoud dynasty, had so far extended itself that it embraced all those towns and villages now held by the Turks which lie south of Damascus, and skirt the pilgrim-road to Mecca, Maan, Belka, Zerka, with Bozra and the so-called "Giant Cities" of the Hauran, distinctly Arab in population, then owned allegiance not to the Turkish Sultan, but to a Sultan of Nejd. Even north of Damascus such places as Palmyra, Karieteyn, and Jerud paid tribute to the Wahhabi Imam, while Damascus itself was at one time captured and held to ransom by him. This state of things was put an end to only in 1818, when Ibrahim Pasha marched to Nejd and broke up the Wahhabi empire; nor was eastern Syria finally subjugated till Mehemet Ali conquered it in 1831. The ferocity with which he then carried out his plan of military annexation is still a distinct remembrance with the inhabitants of these towns, and the destruction of their free life is with many of them more than a tradition.

The history of the Egyptian conquest of Nejd has been well told by Mr. Palgrave. After five years of varying fortune, Ibrahim Pasha succeeded in capturing the Wahhabi capital, in massacring the chief inhabitants and sending the Imam himself, Abdallah ibn Saoud, a prisoner to Constantinople, where he was without ceremony beheaded. The whole of Arabia, with the exception of Oman and Hadramaut, was then overrun by the Turks, and Nejd itself held in subjection to Constantinople for nearly thirty years. Then came a war of independence, in which the Turks were driven out everywhere but in Mecca and Medina, and a new monarchy of Nejd was founded. In 1862, when Mr. Palgrave visited Raid, Feysul ibn Saoud, the new Imam, had regained nearly all that his predecessors had lost. Only the towns of eastern Syria and the Syrian Desert seemed lost to Arabia for ever.

Since Mr. Palgrave's visit, however, a great political change has occurred in Nejd. Wahhabiism, never very firmly rooted in the affections of the Arabs, has rapidly declined, and with it the religious influence of the Ibn Saouds. A new family of princes, remarkable for statesmanlike ability and professing national rather than religious principles of government, and so infinitely more popular, has taken their place; and at the present day, Mohammed ibn Rashid, Emir of Jebel Shammar, is looked upon in all Northern Arabia as the true heir to the old monarchy and the representative of national ideas. Though laying no claim to any of the titles of the Nejd Sultans, he does, in fact, possess a large portion of their power, and a portion which is ever increasing. By a system of general conciliation, joined with occasional displays of vigour where conciliation has failed, he has managed to unite to his standard tribes hardly ever before seen acting together; and within the last five years he has opened friendly negotiations with the Roala, and even the Bisshr Sheykhs of the far north, hereditary enemies of his house, but who have latterly appealed to him more than once in their quarrels. With the Shammar of the Jesireh Mohammed is naturally allied, being himself a Shammar; and he has neglected no opportunity of ingratiating himself with travellers from the north, or of renewing intercourse by friendly messages with the Sheykhs of the Desert towns of Syria formerly under Wahhabi rule. His sovereignty has now for some years been firmly established in the Jof oasis, and was extended in 1878 to Kaf and Ittery; while, as I announced the other day, he has within the last six weeks appeared in the Hauran, not sixty miles from Damascus.

Mohammed ibn Rashid is, then, the chieftain of whom I spoke as the "coming man" of Arabia and his idea is the restoration of a northern monarchy of Nejd. The limit of his ambition northwards is probably coextensive with that of the old Nejd Empire, but it is not likely that he has any immediate design upon Syria west of the pilgrim-road, or north of the Hauran. Still less is Damascus in immediate danger of sack or menace. His present object would seem to be to assert his claim to the Hauran, and to watch events from a nearer position than he can command at home. He wishes, too, I suspect, above all else, to bring in the Roala and Bisshr Sheykhs to his Arabian league, and I make no question he is at the present moment entertaining more than one of these notables in his tents. Every Bedouin whom he thus receives this summer will go back to his tribe with a tale of the power and splendour of the native Emir, for Mohammed affects precisely that sort of magnificence which impresses most the Bedouin mind,—unbounded hospitality, splendour of arms, of slaves, of mares, of noble blood. He has with him, too doubtless, an *entourage* of the Nejd nobility, and a sufficient force of fighting men from the Shammar and their allies to enforce respect. A phenomenon like this will not have appeared in the Syrian Desert since the days of Abu Nocta, and I shall be much surprised if the summer goes by without Mohammed ibn Rashid's receiving the submission of half the Anazeh Sheykhs. In him I already see the central figure round which the Sheykhs of the north will group themselves, when the hour of fate shall have struck for the Ottoman Empire,—the force which shall bind together the bundle of Desert sticks. That the force is likely to be employed for good, and not for evil, I have no doubt at all; and in justification of my faith, I beg to refer your readers to what I have alredy written of Ibn Rashid's scheme of government in his existing State of Jebel Shammar. If security for life and property, light taxation, immunity from conscription, and a healthy interest in the politics of their country be blessings to a people, then the extension of the Emir's rule should appeal to all our sympathies. It is desirable, at any rate, that English statesmen should be aware of the fact that the Arab race is bent upon self-government, and that in expectation of the coming collapse of Turkey, there are native rulers on foot able and ready to succeed the Sultan.—I am, Sir, &c.,

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